

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Dorking and Epsom

RURAL DISTRICTS

AND THE

**Carshalton, Dorking, Epsom,
and Leatherhead**

URBAN DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

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Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX.

						Page.			
Bacteriological Examinations	7	11	23	40	67	79	
Births and Birth Rate	...	...	3	10	22	36	50	66	78
Bye-laws	...	...	13	41	53	69			
Cancer	...	...	7						
Carshalton Urban Report	...	...	9						
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	42	69	80				
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	13	25	42	53	69	80	
Deaths and Death Rates	...	...	3	10	22	36	50	66	78
Diarrhoea	...	...	12	41	51	67			
Diphtheria	...	...	4	11	23	40	51	67	79
Dorking Rural Report	...	...	21						
Dorking Urban Report	...	...	35						
Enteric Fever	...	...	6	12	40	67	79		
Epsom Rural Report	...	...	49						
Epsom Urban Report	...	...	65						
Factories and Workshops	...	...	14	26	42	56	70	81	
General Report	...	...	3						
Housing of the Working Classes	...	...	13	24	41	52	68	79	
Infant Mortality	...	...	4	10	22	36	51	66	78
Infectious Diseases	...	...	4	18	31	46	61	74	85
Inspectors' Reports	...	...	16	28	44	58	72	83	
Isolation Hospitals	...	...	23	52	68				
Leatherhead Urban Report	...	...	77						
Measles	...	...	6	12	24	41	51	67	79
Nuisances	...	...	13	24	41	52	68	79	
Population	...	...	3	10	22	36	50	66	78
Puerperal Fever	...	...	7						
Return Cases	...	...	11	23	39	51			
Scarlet Fever	...	...	5	11	23	37	51	67	78
Schools	...	...	14	26	42	55	70	81	
Sewers and Sewage Farms	...	...	14	26	41	54	70	80	
Slaughter Houses	...	...	13	25	42	54	69		
Tables	...	...	17	29	45	59	73	84	
Tuberculosis	...	...	7	12	24	41	52	68	79
Water Supply	...	...	14	25	42	55	70	79	
Whooping Cough	...	...	7	24	41	52	68	79	
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	4						

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE COMBINED DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

POPULATION AND AREA.

The total population of the Combined District in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 79,000 persons, and the nett population, exclusive of the inmates of the London County Asylums in the Epsom Urban and Rural Districts, of the Kensington and Chelsea Workhouse Schools, and of smaller foreign Public Institutions, may be estimated at 71,000 persons. The figures in the Report are based upon the latter number.

The area and gross populations of the constituent Districts are given below.

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population Census, 1891.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Estimated 1908.
Dorking Rural	39,525	10,097	9,779	10,200
Epsom Rural.....	31,188	18,000	22,443	27,200
Carshalton Urban.....	2,926	5,425	6,746	9,500
Dorking Urban.....	1,339	7,132	7,670	8,200
Epsom Urban	4,424	8,417	10,915	18,500
Leatherhead Urban	3,508	4,305	4,694	5,600
Whole District	82,910	53,376	62,247	79,200

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Births registered in the Combined District during the year were 1,584 in number, representing a Birth Rate of 22·3 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against a rate of 23·1 for the previous year and an average rate of 23·4 for the preceding ten years. The number consisted of 827 boys and 757 girls.

The deaths registered in the District during the year were 1,457 in number, viz: 607 in private houses and 850 in Public Institutions; of the latter number, 724 occurred among persons belonging to outside districts, and have to be deducted in calculating the Death Rate. Thirty-two deaths of persons belonging to the District occurred in the Brookwood Asylum and other outside Institutions, and have to be added, giving 765 nett deaths, which represent a Death Rate of 10·8 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against a rate of 11·4 for the previous year and an average rate of 12·4 for the preceding ten years.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 122 in number, representing a rate of 77 per 1,000 births registered, which is equal to that of the previous year. The mean rate for the preceding ten years was 98 per 1,000 births.

The numbers and rates for the six constituent Districts are given below, with the provisional figures for the year issued by the Registrar-General.

DISTRICT.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Dorking Rural	199	19·5	104	10·2	65
Epsom Rural	573	23·8	214	8·9	47
Carshalton Urban.....	223	23·5	108	11·4	76
Dorking Urban.....	153	18·7	122	14·9	144
Epsom Urban	330	24·4	156	11·5	103
Leatherhead Urban ...	106	19·0	61	10·9	85
Combined District ...	1584	22·3	765	10·8	77
England and Wales... ..	...	26·5	...	14·7	121
76 great Towns.....	...	27·0	...	14·9	128
142 smaller Towns ... ..	...	26·0	...	14·0	124
England & Wales less the 218 Towns .....	...	26·2	...	14·7	110

AGES AT DEATH.

The following Table shows the number of persons who died at each age-period:—

Ages at Death.	Dorking Rural.	Epsom Rural	Carshalton.	Dorking Urban.	Epsom Urban.	Leatherhead.	Whole District.
Under one year ...	14	28	16	22	28	10	121
1-5 years.....	2	10	7	12	12	5	48
5-15 „	4	3	8	5	12	1	33
15-25 „	3	8	5	4	5	2	27
25-35 „	8	11	6	4	9	3	41
35-45 „	6	15	8	9	6	4	48
45-55 „	6	21	16	7	14	3	67
55-65 „	11	40	15	11	16	8	101
65-75 „	20	37	11	17	26	10	121
75-85 „	23	29	14	25	17	12	120
85-95 „	7	12	2	6	8	3	37
Over 95 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
At all ages	104	214	108	122	156	61	765

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases reported during the year, exclusive of those in Institutions and Schools, were as follows:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Dorking Rural	17	41	—	—	1
Epsom Rural.....	5	23	—	1	5
Carshalton Urban.....	25	22	1	—	8
Dorking Urban.....	8	130	1	—	5
Epsom Urban	19	12	1	—	4
Leatherhead Urban ...	1	1	—	—	—
Combined District ...	75	229	3	1	23
Rate per 1,000	1·05	3·23	0·04	0·01	0·32

The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases were 47 in number, viz: 15 from Diphtheria, 3 from Scarlet Fever, 14 from Measles, 8 from Whooping Cough, and 7 from Diarrhœa. There was no death from Small Pox or Enteric Fever. The Zymotic Death Rate was 0·66 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 1·29 for England and Wales, and 0·99 for the whole country less the 218 towns.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease was prevalent at Ockley in the Dorking Rural District in February, at Carshalton in the autumn, and at Epsom, but the outbreaks were of slight extent, and call for no special remarks, except that the mortality rate was somewhat high, 15 cases proving fatal out of 75 notified. Seven deaths occurred at Carshalton, 4 at Dorking, 3 at Epsom, and 1 at Ockley, but none in the Epsom Rural or Leatherhead Districts.

SCARLET FEVER.

The outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Dorking, which began in October, 1907, continued throughout the year, and the disease was more than usually prevalent in the parish of Dorking Rural, but the rest of the District was comparatively free. The outbreak at Dorking is described at some length in the report upon that District (see page 37), as it afforded illustrations of most of the characteristic features to be observed in connection with this disease. The type was very mild, with the result that many cases were overlooked until desquamation began, and, although in one or two instances one was led to think that the parents had suspected the nature of the illness, in the large majority of cases it was clear that there had been no attempt at concealment; indeed, it seemed unreasonable to impute blame to the parents, for in several cases in which medical attendance was obtained, the symptoms were so slight or transitory that the disease was unrecognisable or even unsuspected until desquamation supervened. In some cases, repeated examinations of persons who appeared to have conveyed the disease revealed nothing more than some inflammation of the throat, and no peeling nor other signs could be discovered later.

Another great difficulty in dealing with Scarlet Fever arises from the prolongation or recurrence of infection in some of the patients, for many weeks or months after the original illness, and instances are given not only of "return" cases, but also of persistence in certain streets, which indicate the possibility that the recurrence of infection in previous known cases may lead to a fresh outbreak of the disease in a locality.

Fortunately the disease—at least in the mild and uncomplicated cases—does not appear to be easily conveyed from one person to another; the infection is very slight in degree or lasts for a short time only, or else there is no great susceptibility to the disease. In 64 houses at Dorking, the majority of them cottages, in which the patients were nursed at home, there were at the time of the notification of the first cases 97 children who had not had the disease, and only 10 of them failed subsequently, and enquiries at the houses, in which the "missed" cases occurred, showed that a very small proportion of the other inmates contracted the disease, although in many cases no precautions had been taken. On more than one occasion children were discovered in school in the peeling stage of the disease, and no other children were infected.

On the occasion of each of the school outbreaks there was reason to think that the infection proceeded from several sources, and not from the presence of one infecting child, and a consideration of the manner in which single cases occurred among the children attending one of the schools, at intervals of a fortnight or longer, indicated that the infecting child could not be continuously infectious, but might become so at intervals for a short period and then convey the disease under special circumstances to one of the many children with whom he must have come in contact.

In the Carshalton, Epsom, and Leatherhead Urban Districts, application is made to the Sanitary Inspectors by the medical practitioners for removal of patients to the Isolation Hospitals, at the time of notification; in the Epsom Rural District, application is usually made by telephone directly to the Matron of the Hospital, and in the Dorking Districts it is made to the Clerk to the Joint Hospital Board. The houses are at once visited by the Inspectors, who obtain the particulars of the cases, fumigate the rooms with formalin, supply disinfectants and explain their use, and make a list of infected articles for removal to the hospitals for stoving; in the Dorking Urban District fumigation is done by the owners under notice, and not by the Inspector. Notice is served upon the owners to strip the walls and limewash the ceilings in any cases in which it is required, and the occupiers are instructed as to the cleansing of the rooms. Enquiries are made by me as to any previous illness in the houses, and any persons who have had symptoms of the disease are examined. Notices are sent to the School Attendance Officers to exclude children from the infected houses, the schools are visited if there is reason to suspect that they may be acting as a centre of infection, suspected children are examined and enquiries are made at the homes of children who are absent on account of doubtful illness.

Dr. Seaton's recent report upon Scarlet Fever to the Surrey County Council shows that the failure of hospital isolation to achieve the results hoped for is due to a great extent to the fact that a large proportion, amounting to about 60 per cent. of the secondary patients, are already infected before the nature of the disease is recognised in the first patient, and that a certain number of the remaining members of the household, who are saved from exposure to infection for the time by the removal of the patients, fall with the disease after their return. These points are illustrated in the outbreak at Dorking, and to a less extent in the other parts of the combined District.

In many cases the illness is of such a comparatively trivial character that the parents do not consider it necessary to obtain medical advice, but it is obvious that the success of hospital isolation is dependent upon the earlier recognition of the nature of the illness. An attempt to guard against such cases being overlooked was made by visiting and examining at their homes children who were reported by the School Teachers to be absent suffering from symptoms of the disease, and it will be seen, especially on reference to the Dorking Urban Report, that many cases were discovered thereby. It is true that this system of notification did not lead in several instances to the discovery of the cases in the early stage of the illness, but as soon as the Teachers understood what slight symptoms might indicate an attack of the disease, they sent me more complete and prompt information, and at all times they gave me valuable assistance in this respect.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only three cases of this disease were reported in private houses, and two of the patients contracted the illness while they were absent from the District. There were three cases in the London County Asylums and one case at a Public School.

MEASLES.

A wide-spread epidemic of this disease prevailed throughout the District during the autumn. Many visits were paid to the Schools, and advice was given as to the exclusion of children and disinfection, but in many Schools the presence of the disease was not discovered until a considerable number of the children failed, and the spread was so rapid as to necessitate closure. The fourteen deaths occurred among young children who were not attending school.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Outbreaks were reported in various parts of the District in the spring which led to the closure of four of the Infants' Schools. Eight deaths of children, aged three years and under, were attributed to the disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Only one case of this disease was reported. The patient was attended in her confinement by a neighbour.

Twenty-one certified midwives gave notice of intention to practise in the District during the year, and the usual visits of inspection and instruction were made by me in accordance with the scheme of the Surrey County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 54 in number, representing a rate of 0·76 per 1,000 of the population, as against a mean rate of 0·91 for the District for the preceding ten years.

The deaths attributed to other Tuberculous Diseases were 22 in number.

The District Councils undertake to defray the expense of examinations of specimens of sputum of patients suspected to be suffering from Phthisis, and disinfection of rooms is offered after deaths from the disease.

Under an Order issued by the Local Government Board in December, the Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and the District Medical Officers are now required to notify to me cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis coming under their care.

The cows of the registered cowkeepers in the Carshalton Urban District and the Epsom Urban and Rural Districts are examined quarterly by Veterinary Inspectors, who report to me any cases of Tuberculosis that they may discover. Steps are immediately taken for the prevention of the sale of milk from the diseased cows, and enquiries are made as to the disposal of the cattle, in order to guard against the improper use of the carcasses as food.


CANCER.

The deaths from the various forms of malignant disease were 70 in number, giving a death rate of 1·0 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0·9 for the preceding eight years.

OTHER DISEASES.

On several occasions notifications were received of the arrival in the District of persons who had come from infected ports abroad, or by vessels on which cases of infectious disease had occurred during the voyage. I visited the houses in each instance and ascertained that no illness had supervened.

At the request of the Local Government Board I was asked by the District Councils to inform the Clerk to the County Council of cases or suspected cases of Anthrax, Glanders or Hydrophobia in man, but none such came to my knowledge during the year.



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CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

1908.

CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The populations at the Census 1891 and 1901 were 5,425 and 6,746 persons respectively. Assuming that the population had continued to increase at the same rate since the last Census as it did in the previous ten years, it would be 7,900 in the middle of the year 1908. The District has, however, developed rapidly in recent years, and contained about 1,970 inhabited houses at the end of the year. The average number of persons per house at the last Census was 5·1, and if it be taken to be 5 at the present time, the population at the middle of the year 1908 may be estimated to be 9,500 persons.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 223 in number, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 23·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 25·7 for the previous ten years; 117 of the children were boys and 106 were girls.

The births of 8 illegitimate children were registered.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 139 in number, as against 107 in the previous year. Eighty-six deaths occurred in the town, 8 in the Cottage Hospital, 42 in the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and 3 in the Nursing Home, Beeches Avenue.

Four of the persons who died in the Cottage Hospital, and 1 in the Nursing Home, were parishioners of Carshalton, but the remaining 48 deaths in Institutions occurred among patients belonging to other districts, and have to be deducted in estimating the Death Rate. Ten parishioners of Carshalton died in the Epsom Workhouse, 4 in the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, and 1 each in Brookwood Asylum, St. Peter's Home, Kilburn, and a Home at Sutton; these 17 deaths have to be added, making a total of 108 deaths of persons belonging to the District.

The Death Rate for the year, based upon these figures, is 11·4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average of 12·1 for the previous 10 years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age occurring in the District were 17 in number, but among these are included 2 deaths in the Cottage Hospital of infants belonging to other Districts; an infant belonging to the District died in a Home at Sutton. The gross figure gives a mortality rate of 76 per 1,000 of the registered births, as against an average of 125 for the previous 10 years; the nett rate for the year was 72 per 1,000.

Of the 16 infants belonging to the District, 9 were boys and 7 were girls.

The causes of death, in detail for each month of age, will be found in Table V. on page 20; 6 of the infants were under one month; 3 of the deaths were due to Measles, 2 to Diarrhoea, and 1 to Tuberculosis.

The Council resolved to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and made application to the Local Government Board for their consent thereto, in December. A trial had previously been given for three months to the scheme, under which it is proposed to carry out the objects of the Act, by engaging the services of a nurse belonging to the local Nursing Association, to visit and give instruction in the care and feeding of infants, in appropriate cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifty-six cases of notifiable diseases were reported during the year, both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria being prevalent, especially in the last quarter; Measles was also prevalent at the same period. No case of Small Pox or Puerperal Fever was notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-two cases were reported in 17 houses, and 20 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In January two cases occurred in a house in which there had been a case eleven weeks earlier; the original patient, who had been removed to Hospital on the second day of illness, and had returned home on Dec. 23rd, slept in a separate room until Jan. 6th, and then slept with the second patient, who fell ill on Jan. 9th; the third child failed five days later.

On Jan. 13th, a child, who had been discharged on that day from the North Western Fever Hospital after detention for over three months, came to a house in St. James's Road, where a second child failed with the disease on Jan. 15th.

In February a second patient failed in a house in which there had been a case fifteen weeks earlier; the first patient had been home from the Hospital for nearly five weeks.

In October, three children failed at a house in Carshalton Road; they were discharged from Hospital on Nov. 21st and 28th, but did not return to their home until Dec. 19th; another child in the house failed with the disease on Dec. 30th; she had been absent from home from Dec. 24th to 29th, and may have contracted the disease elsewhere.

Three secondary cases occurred at the end of December, and a third on Jan. 1st at a house in Avenue Road; the nature of the illness of the original patient was not recognised until desquamation began.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-five cases were notified in 22 houses, and 16 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Ten of the invaded houses were in Mill Lane and two streets leading into it; the other 12 houses were in widely distant parts of the District, and I was unable for the most part to trace any connection between the cases; the school children who were attacked were attending several different schools, and, although there was a higher proportion of cases among the children at the Mill Lane School, it appeared that this was due rather to the fact that the outbreak was to a certain extent localised in this neighbourhood, than that the School was a centre of infection. The milk supply was from many various sources.

In two houses only were secondary cases reported; a child at a house in Mill Lane failed on Oct. 13th, but was not attended until Oct. 25th, when she was removed to the Isolation Hospital; she returned on Nov. 16th; another child in the house failed with the disease on Dec. 10th. Three cases were notified at the end of October at a house in Westmead Road; the first patient had been ill for nearly a fortnight before she received medical attendance, and it was probable that another child in the house had had a mild attack of the illness early in the month.

Seven of the cases ended fatally.

Bacteriological examinations of specimens from the throats of patients suspected to be suffering from the disease were made at the Lister Institute at the expense of the Council.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified in each month, the number of houses invaded, and of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital, were as follows:—

	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.		
	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.
January	2	3	3	—	—	—
February.....	1	1	1	—	—	—
March	1	1	1	2	2	1
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	2	2	2	—	—	—
June.....	—	—	—	1	1	1
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	1	1	1
September ...	1	1	1	2	2	—
October	3	5	5	9	9	7
November ...	5	5	4	5	7	4
December ...	2	4	3	2	3	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	22	20	22	25	16
	—	—	—	—	—	—

After the removal or recovery of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever, the infected rooms were fumigated by the Inspector, and the walls were stripped and ceilings lime-washed, if necessary. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed to the Hospital and stoved in the Washington-Lyons disinfector. Disinfectants were provided and their use explained. Notice was given to the School Attendance Officer to exclude other children in the infected house from school for the necessary periods.

I paid frequent visits to the Schools and examined children who had suspicious symptoms, and also visited and examined absentees at their homes. On one occasion I found a child to be suffering from Diphtheria, and on another occasion I found some children suffering from Measles, before any cases of that disease had been reported to me in the District.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was notified ; the disease was contracted abroad.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease caused the deaths of two infants in September and October, and of a child, aged 1 year, in October.

MEASLES.

With the exception of a case in May, no cases of this disease were reported to me among school children until the end of October, from which time the disease was prevalent until the close of the year ; two deaths occurred in June and July, and there were three deaths in November and one in December. The Camden Road Infants School was closed on my advice in November in consequence of the prevalence of this disease and of contagious Impetigo among the children.

No case of Whooping Cough was brought to my notice.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eight cases were notified, but none of them ended fatally.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 8 in number, and were at the rate of 0·84 per 1·000 of the population, as against an average number of 0·87 for the preceding ten years. Two deaths were attributed to General Tuberculosis, one to Tuberculous Meningitis, and one to Tuberculosis of Glands.

Deaths from Phthisis were at once reported by the Registrar to the Inspector, who offered to disinfect the rooms in each case, and carried out fumigation on four occasions.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Inspector made periodical reports to the Sanitary Committee upon his visits to various groups of cottages, and also made a house to house inspection with me in Avenue Road and Allen's Yard. The nuisances were abated in most cases upon the service of notice, but in two instances not until legal proceedings had been commenced.

The Inspector's Report upon his visits and the number of nuisances abated will be found on page 16.

NUISANCES.

Complaints were again received with regard to nuisances arising from deposits of house refuse in different parts of the District, and I made reports to the Council on the matter. The Council obtained abatement of the nuisances by requiring the occupiers of the sites to cover the refuse and to cease to deposit it in the neighbourhood of dwellings.

Another nuisance that engaged the attention of the Council was caused by the discharge from overflows from cesspools in Sutton into a ditch which passes into this District. The Council made a representation to the Sutton Urban District Council, with the result that the nuisance was abated.

NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor informs me that 105 plans for new buildings, including 16 for additions to existing buildings, were submitted for approval under the Bye-laws during the year; of these, 6 are in abeyance. The corresponding figures for the ten years 1898 to 1907 were 50, 80, 82, 69, 120, 60, 102, 144, 196, and 221 respectively. Plans for two new streets were also submitted.

Blakehall Road, Talbot Road and The Square were taken over by the Council under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892. The Council also took preliminary steps towards taking over Bernard Road and Salisbury Road.

The Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings were revised and submitted to the Local Government Board for approval.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

All these premises were inspected periodically, and, with the exception of some minor defects, were found to be kept in compliance with the Model Regulations. The Veterinary Inspector made quarterly examinations of the cows, about 60 in number, belonging to the registered cowkeepers, and reported that they were in a satisfactory condition.

The number of Cowkeepers, etc., on the Register, and of the visits paid during the year by the Inspector are as follows:—

Purveyors registered during the year	...	...	1
Cowkeepers registered during the year	...	...	1
Cowkeepers on Register at end of year	...	...	4
Dairymen and Purveyors on Register at end of year	...	...	8
Visits by Sanitary Inspector	...	...	20
Visits by Veterinary Inspector	...	...	24

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The four registered Slaughter Houses were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, who reported that he found them to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

A circular letter containing suggestions as to the humane slaughtering of animals was sent to each slaughterer.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board, after an Inquiry had been held in February by Mr. W. A. Ducat, to borrow £270 for works of sewerage in Stanley Park Road, and the sewer was completed in April. The Surveyor informs me that sewers were also laid in Byron Avenue, Cowper Avenue, Chalgrove Road, Woodstock Road, and Hill Road.

A Local Government Inquiry was held in December by Mr. W. O. E. Meade-King into an application by the District Council for sanction to borrow money for works of Surface Water Drainage in various parts of the District.

During the year the drains of 32 existing premises and of 83 new houses were connected with the sewers.

A complaint was received from a neighbouring Authority that a bad effluent was being discharged from the Sewage Farm. Daily observations were made of the effluent, which appeared to be at all times in a satisfactory state.

HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse was removed weekly throughout the District by a contractor. Fifteen complaints of neglect to remove the refuse were received, and the Council drew the attention of the contractor to them.

WATER SUPPLY.

Complaints were received that the water supplied by the Sutton Water Company was not being softened, and, on examination of a number of samples, I found that the water was considerably harder than the standard required under the Company's Act. The Council drew the attention of the Company to the condition of the water, and they were then informed that there had been a temporary break down in the softening plant.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

At the Camden Road Council Schools extensive alterations were carried out to improve the lighting and ventilation of the class-rooms and the cloak-room accommodation.

At the Mill Lane Infants' School, a class-room was enlarged, new stoves and ventilators were put in, and a temporary cloak-room was added.

At the Roman Catholic School necessary improvements had been carried out in the previous year.

The Stanley Road Council School is a temporary iron building.

The sanitary conveniences at all the Schools were found to be kept in good order, and the water supply in each case is from the mains of the Sutton Water Company.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. One notice to provide proper drainage was served, but the time allowed had not expired at the end of the year. In all the other factories and workshops, proper provision has been made, one convenience having been required for every 20 persons employed, and separate conveniences for each sex.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District. The bakehouses are constructed and kept in compliance with the special requirements of the Act.

Lists of outworkers were received from three employers, and the addresses of those living outside the District were forwarded to the District Councils concerned.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	17	—	—
Workplaces	5	—	—
Total.....	30	1	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances.....	—	—		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	—		
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	2	1		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	6	13	—	—	1	5	1
Total.....	6	13	—	—	1	5	1

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	6
„ Laundries	6
Other Workshops	30
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	42

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's return of the *Nuisances* dealt with, and other work done during the year :—

	Number.
Complaints received, including 15 complaints of Non-removal of House Refuse...	33
Visits to premises, including re-inspections, viz.—	
Under Sec. 23, Drainage	48
Ditto 92, Nuisances	264
Infectious Cases	58
Factories	8
Workshops	17
Slaughter Houses... ..	5
New Building, Drain Testing	352
	— 752
Premises on which Nuisances were discovered	52
Ditto Nuisances were remedied	44
Ditto work was in hand and under notice	18
Number of Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances, under Sec. 94	52
" " for new drainage, under Sec. 23	10
Legal proceedings taken, under Sec. 95, for Abatement of Nuisances ...	2
Houses condemned by the Justices as unfit for human habitation, under Sec. 97	—
Food seized and condemned	—

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the abatement of Nuisances in most cases in compliance with notices :

Premises at which new drains were provided under Sec. 23 or Sec. 94	...	2
Ditto ditto ditto without notice	...	30
New Houses connected to the sewers	...	83
Nuisances, caused by improper keeping of animals, abated	...	—
Houses which were provided with sanitary ashbins	...	3
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated	...	1
Damp, unwholesome Houses, repaired	...	18
Damp yards paved	...	8
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	22
Houses disinfected after disease	<div> <div>Scheduled diseases</div> <div>Phthisis</div> <div>Other diseases</div> </div>	<div> <div>46</div> <div>4</div> <div>4</div> </div>
Houses closed by Owners after notice under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	...	—
Houses repaired under Justices' order	...	2
Houses to which water was supplied by Owners of premises after notice	...	—

WM. WILLIS GALE, A.M.I.C.E.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

23rd February, 1909.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tions estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
		Num- ber. 3	Rate.* 4	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	6350	169	26·6	25	148	70	11·0	...	...	9	79	12·4
1899	6500	180	27·7	25	139	102	15·7	9	9	13	106	16·3
1900	6650	189	28·4	17	90	80	12·1	17	17	13	76	11·4
1901	6800	169	24·9	26	154	82	12·1	10	10	9	81	11·9
1902	7000	178	25·4	17	96	88	12·6	12	12	12	88	12·6
1903	7200	182	25·3	20	110	87	12·1	15	13	8	82	11·4
1904	7500	195	26·0	30	154	117	15·6	33	28	14	103	13·7
1905	8000	193	24·1	19	98	103	12·9	33	31	15	87	10·9
1906	8500	208	24·5	30	144	124	14·6	38	35	11	100	11·8
1907	9000	227	25·2	27	119	107	11·9	44	39	14	82	9·1
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7350	189	25·7	24	125	96	13·1	21	19	12	89	12·1
1908	9500	223	23·5	17	76	139	14·6	53	48	17	108	11·4

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

Deaths of Non-Residents occurred in the Carshalton Cottage Hospital, the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and the Nursing Home, Beeches Avenue.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Epsom Infirmary, the Brookwood Asylum, Cuddington Isolation Hospital, St. Peter’s Home, Kilburn, and a Nursing Home at Sutton.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2,904.

Total population at all ages ... 6,746
Number of Inhabited houses ... 1,329
Average number of persons per house ... 5·1

} At Census of 1901.

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages -Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria.....	25	...	5	17	1	2	...	16
Erysipelas	8	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
Scarlet Fever	22	...	6	15	1	...	...	20
Typhus Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	56	...	11	33	2	10	...	36

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the Sick of the District, is the Joint Isolation Hospital, situated on Cuddington Downs, in the Epsom Rural District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1874—1908.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1874	1	...	...	2	5	4	
1875	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
1876	8	...	...	...	3	4	6	2	
1877	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1878	6	3	3	2	4	...	1	
1879	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	
1880	14	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	9	
1881	3	...	35	8	1	...	1	...	3	2	2	
1882	8	1	43	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	
1883	4	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	
1884	1	...	6	...	4	1	12	2	1	2	3	
1885	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	
1886	7	...	1	...	7	...	1	8	6	
1887	14	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
1888	3	1	...	
1889	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	
1890	22	...	16	1	4	...	2	...	2	
1891	5	...	8	2	2	1	1	6	...	
1892	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1893	25	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	4
1894	6	...	1	...	5	1	...	8	...	2
1895	15	...	8	1	1	1	5	3	...	10
1896	4	...	13	1	2	1	3	1	...	8
1897	28	2	2	...	4	...	14	...	...	7
1898	32	...	6	1	4	...	11	...	...	3
1899	31	2	9	2	6	2	6	3	2	4
1900	16	1	25	5	5	1	6	...	...	4
1901	12	...	6	1	...	...	3	1	10	8
1902	1	1	6	...	18	3	2	1	4	4	1	7
1903	3	...	10	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	1	6
1904	14	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	3	6
1905	10	...	5	1	2	...	1	2	...	4
1906	17	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	5	14
1907	62	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	...	8
1908	22	...	25	7	1	...	3	6	...	8

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	17
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	
	
Epidemic Influenza ..	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis... ..	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
Other Tubercular Dis- eases	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	2
Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Pneumonia	7	2	...	...	...	4	1	...
Pleurisy ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver								
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Heart Diseases	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
Accidents	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	4
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other Causes	36	6	...	...	...	18	12	6
All Causes	108	16	7	8	5	45	27	53

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Month.	Under 12 Months.											Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes { Certified ...	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	16
{ Uncertified
Common Infectious Dis-																	
eases—																	
Small Pox
Chicken Pox
Measles	1	...	2	3
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria : Croup
Whooping Cough
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	1	...	...	...	1	2
Enteritis (not Tubercu-
lous)
Gastritis, Gastro-
intestinal Catarrh
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth
Congenital Defects	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk
Atrophy, Debility, Mar-
asmus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis
Tuberculous Peritonitis :
Tabes Mesenterica
Other Tuberculous Dis-
eases	1	...	1
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis (not Tuber-
culous)
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis
Laryngitis
Pneumonia	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suffocation, overlaying
Other Causes	1	...	...	1
All Causes ...	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	16

Births in the year ; legitimate 215, illegitimate 8.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 13, illegitimate infants 3.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 108.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 9,500.

DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

1908.

DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the District, in the middle of the year under review, may be estimated at 10,200 persons.

The population of the parishes at each Census and the estimated populations for the year 1908 are given below.

PARISH.	Population Census, 1891.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Estimated 1908.
Abinger	1,394	1,506	1,500
Capel	1,549	1,448	1,450
Dorking Rural	3,762	3,740	4,000
Effingham	620	539	540
Mickleham	815	750	760
Newdigate	687	623	700
Ockley	615	565	700
Wotton	655	608	550
	10,097	9,779	10,200

In October, 1901, parts of the parishes of Abinger and Wotton, having populations of 71 and 62 respectively, were transferred to the parish of Ockley.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 199 in number, of which 113 were boys and 86 were girls, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 19·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 20·5 for the preceding ten years.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 95 in number, of which 2 occurred in the Isolation Hospital among persons belonging to Dorking. In estimating the Death Rate, these 2 deaths have to be deducted, and the deaths of 8 persons in the Dorking Infirmary, and of 3 persons in the Dorking Cottage Hospital, the Leatherhead Cottage Hospital, and the Royal County Hospital, Guildford, belonging to parishes in this District, have to be added, giving 104 nett deaths.

The 104 deaths represent a Death Rate for the year of 10·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12·4 for the previous ten years.

Of the 11 persons who died in Institutions outside the District, 3 came from the parish of Dorking Rural, 4 from Capel, and 1 each from Abinger, Mickleham, Effingham, and Ockley.

One death was attributed to Diphtheria, 10 to Phthisis, 5 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 15 to Diseases of the Heart, and 8 to Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age, registered in the District, were 13 in number, and were at the rate of 65 per 1,000 births registered, as against an average rate of 75 for the preceding ten years. The addition of the death of an

infant belonging to Capel, which occurred in the Dorking Workhouse, gives a total of 14 deaths and a rate of 70 per 1,000. Eight were boys and 6 were girls.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table VI. on page 33. Eleven of the infants died within one month of birth.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever was again more prevalent than in recent years; there was a slight outbreak of Diphtheria in February, and, among non-notifiable diseases Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent. No case of Small Pox, Enteric Fever or Puerperal Fever was notified, and only one case of Erysipelas.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 41 cases were notified in 23 houses, and 19 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Twenty-eight of the cases were in the parish of Dorking Rural, and 16 of these occurred in houses on The Holmwood.

There were two "return" cases in a house at South Holmwood; the first patient failed on Jan. 14th, was removed to the Isolation Hospital on Jan. 16th, and returned home on March 3rd; a brother was attacked with the disease on March 17th, and removed on March 18th; and a second brother, who had been away from home until March 28th, failed on April 4th.

At the end of September, 4 cases were reported in a house at Effingham Hill, and a fifth child failed a few days later. In the same week 4 cases were reported in a house at Brockham Green, within the boundary of the parish of Dorking Rural; the first two cases had occurred at the beginning of the month, but had had no medical attendance. At the end of December, 5 cases were reported in a house at Holmwood; the first patient, who fell ill in November, was thought to have Measles. There were single secondary cases in 4 other houses. With the exception of the two return cases and the fifth child in the house mentioned above, all the secondary patients had already failed when notification of the first cases was received.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seventeen cases were reported in 12 houses, and 3 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital; one of the cases ended fatally.

There was a small outbreak at Ockley at the end of February, when 9 cases were notified in 6 houses; 4 of the cases were in one house, in which a fifth case occurred in May; there were two cases in two houses in the same parish in March.

There were two cases at Capel in January and December, one case at Westcott in January, and two cases in a house at North Holmwood in June.

Five of the patients had had Scarlet Fever in the previous year.

Ockley School was closed for a short time in consequence of the outbreak.

Eight specimens from the throats of patients suspected to be suffering from the disease were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

The Dorking Joint Hospital, at Westcott, providing accommodation for the two Dorking Districts, with a population at the Census, 1901, of 17,449, has two Ward Blocks, of corrugated iron, each containing two wards of capacity of about 4000 cubic feet, and, in one, an additional room of 1000 cubic feet; a brick building containing a Mortuary, Laundry, Disinfector, Coal Shed, and a room intended for the use of an additional Nurse, if required; an Ambulance Shed; and a Caretaker's Cottage.

The number of patients removed from each District during the year was as follows :—

	Dorking Rural.	Dorking Urban.	Total in 1908.	Total in 1907.	Total in 1906.
Scarlet Fever.....	18	52	70	43	27
Diphtheria	3	3	6	4	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	21	55	76	47	31
	—	—	—	—	—

There was one death in the Hospital from Scarlet Fever and one from Diphtheria.

After the removal or recovery of each patient suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, the infected rooms were fumigated by the Inspector and were subsequently stripped and cleansed, if necessary, by the owner. Disinfectants were supplied and their use was explained to the occupiers. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed and stoved in the Thresh's Disinfectant at the Isolation Hospital.

I paid frequent visits to the Schools attended by the patients and examined children suspected to be suffering from the infectious disease, either at the Schools or at their homes. Mr. Fuller, the Sanitary Inspector, who is also School Attendance Officer, excluded children from infected houses for the times specified by me.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Outbreaks of Measles were reported at Holmwood and Abinger in the autumn. The Schools at North and South Holmwood were closed for short periods on my advice.

There was an outbreak of Whooping Cough at Capel in February, which necessitated the closure of the Infants School. Outbreaks were also reported at Ockley in May, and at Holmwood in June and November.

No death was attributed to either of these diseases.

DIARRHŒA.

There was no death from Diarrhœa or Enteritis.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 10 in number, and were at the rate of 0·98 per 1,000 of the population, which is about the average rate for the District for the preceding ten years. The deaths of two young children were attributed to Tuberculous Meningitis, and there was one death from Laryngeal Tuberculosis.

Deaths from Phthisis were reported by the Registrars to the Sanitary Inspector, who offered to disinfect the rooms in each case, but this was done on one occasion only.

INSPECTIONS AND NUISANCES.

The Sanitary Inspector continued his inspections of cottages in each parish in the District, and dealt with the nuisances that he discovered, as set out in his report on page 28. In the course of a house to house inspection which I made at Holmwood, I found a considerable number of cottages that required cleansing, but no other defects of importance.

I made an inspection with the Inspector at Mickleham in consequence of the receipt of complaints of smells from a surface water sewer, to which overflows of cesspools were believed to be connected. A few foul drains, which were found to be discharging into this sewer, were disconnected.

I drew the attention of the District Council to the foul condition of ditches at Ockley, caused by the discharge of sewage into them, but the further consideration of the question of providing a system of sewers for the village was deferred until a decision should be arrived at with regard to the scheme for Capel.

Complaints were received of nuisance from the deposit of house refuse from Dorking in the brickfield at North Holmwood. The Council called upon the occupier of the brickfield to take steps to mitigate the nuisance, and made a representation on the matter at the Local Government Inquiry, held at Dorking in December, into the application of the Urban Council for sanction to borrow money for the erection of a Destructor.

WATER SUPPLY.

The parish of Dorking Rural is supplied by the Dorking Water Company, whose mains also extend into the parishes of Capel and Ockley, where, however, few connections have yet been made. The East Surrey Water Company supplies part of the parish of Newdigate, and the Leatherhead Water Company supplies Mickleham and Effingham village. Coldharbour, in the parish of Capel, has a good supply from springs in the greensand. The water obtained from local wells in the parishes of Capel, Newdigate and Ockley, situated on the weald clay, and at Effingham Common, on the London clay, is of unsatisfactory quality, being saline and usually containing an excess of organic matter, and there are also parts of Abinger which are in want of a good supply.

I made analyses of samples from wells at Effingham Common, and found them to be unsatisfactory in all cases, but the Council felt that they were not justified in giving the guarantee demanded by the Leatherhead Water Company for extending the mains to the Common.

I also examined 17 samples of water from wells for the supply of new houses, and the Council withheld the certificate on four occasions on my recommendation, when the result of examination was unsatisfactory.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations were adopted in 1899. The premises were periodically visited by the Inspector, who makes the following return :—

Number of registered cowkeepers, etc., at end of 1907	...	54
Number withdrawn during 1908	... ..	5
Number added during 1908	... ..	7
Number on Register at end of 1908	... ..	56
Number of visits during the year	... ..	154
Number of sheds improved in lighting and ventilation	...	4
Number of sheds improved in paving and drainage	...	9
Number of sheds limewashed after notice or request	...	17

I drew the Inspector's attention to the want of paving of the cowshed, and the extremely filthy condition in which the shed and yard were kept at one of the farms. The shed was paved, and the place was cleansed, but it was again found in an unsatisfactory state on the occasion of a later visit.

There is no systematic veterinary inspection of the cows in the District.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Sanitary Inspector paid 37 visits to the seven Slaughter Houses on the Register in the course of the year, and found them to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Outfall Works, which receive the sewage from the three systems in the parish of Dorking Rural, viz : the South Holmwood, the North and Mid Holmwood, and Westcott, continued to give satisfactory results, both as regards good effluents and freedom from nuisance.

The Council obtained a revised scheme from Messrs. Strachan & Weekes for a system of Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works for the village of Capel, and, at the end of the year, they were in negotiation with the owner for the purchase of the proposed site of the Outfall Works.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Considerable improvements were carried out during the year in several of the Schools in the District.

At Capel, the class rooms were reconstructed, and new earth closets, urinals, drains and cesspool were provided. Water is from the Dorking Water Company.

At Newdigate, a new class room was added, and the whole of the buildings were reconstructed and repaired throughout. Steps had been taken in a previous year to guard against the risk of pollution of the well from which the water supply is obtained.

At Mickleham, a new School was erected and opened in place of the old School. Water is from the Leatherhead Water Company.

At South Holmwood, the school buildings were reconstructed, new drains were provided and connected with the sewer, and water closets were substituted for earth closets. Water is from the Dorking Water Company.

At Westcott, the drains have not yet been connected with the sewer.

At Upper Abinger, the privies, which were in a defective state when I visited, were repaired on my representation to the Managers. Water is from a well on neighbouring premises.

At Lower Abinger, the privies are objectionably close to one of the class rooms. Water is from a well.

Nothing had been done at the time of my visit to carry out the proposed improvements at Coldharbour. Water is from the village reservoir.

The sanitary conveniences at the Effingham, North Holmwood, Oakwood, Ockley, and Wotton Schools were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The water supply of the first two is from the Leatherhead and the Dorking Water Companies respectively, that of the other three is from wells.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are no large workshops in the District. They were all visited periodically by the Sanitary Inspector, who found no defects with the exception of want of limewashing, which was carried out at his request on each occasion.

There is one underground bakehouse, at Effingham. This was entirely reconstructed before the certificate was granted.

No list of outworkers was received, either from employers or from other Councils.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	7	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	125	—	—
Workplaces.....	—	—	—
Total.....	132	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	12	12		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances.....	—	—		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—		
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	12	12		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	16
„ Laundries	5
Other Workshops	30
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	51

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses :—	
In use at end of the year	1

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

	Number
Complaints received in writing	23
Premises inspected under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875	722
Nuisances discovered	112
Ditto remedied without being reported	48
Ditto reported to the Sanitary Authority	64
Ditto remedied after report	64
Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	48
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies...	154
Ditto Slaughter Houses	37
Ditto Factories and Workshops	132
Premises disinfected by Inspector	43

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the abatement of Nuisances in most cases after Service of Notice :

Privies, cesspools, ditches, pools, gutters, watercourses, urinals, ashpits, and drains <i>cleansed</i> , and of deposits removed	58
Privies re-constructed as water closets	4
Privies re-constructed with small watertight vaults or with pails	8
Premises at which the drains were re-constructed, ventilated, trapped or disconnected with the house-pipes	17
Premises at which new drains or cesspools were provided under Section 23 or Section 94	4
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	2
Houses in which overcrowding was abated	1
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation	—
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 96, for Abatement of Nuisances	—
Legal proceedings taken, for not complying with order of Justices...	—
Houses condemned by the Justices as unfit for human habitation, under Section 97 of the Public Health Act	—
Houses cleansed	57

WATER SUPPLY :

Samples sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Analysis	17
Wells, tanks, or cisterns, closed after notice under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, as unfit for drinking or domestic purposes	3
Premises at which water was provided by owners of property under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 3, Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	2
Legal proceedings taken against Owners under Section 6, Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	—
Water Certificates granted under Section 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	18

A. J. FULLER.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Populations estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num-ber.	Rate.*
		Num-ber.	Rate.*	Num-ber.	Rate per 1000Births registered.	Num-ber.	Rate.*						9	10	11	Num-ber.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	9850	200	20·3	15	75	128	13·0	1	1	8	135	13·7
1899	9820	161	16·4	20	124	129	13·1	...	...	16	145	14·8
1900	9800	203	20·7	13	64	118	12·0	...	...	20	138	14·1
1901	9780	210	21·5	17	81	118	12·1	...	...	18	136	13·9
1902	9820	210	21·4	20	95	104	10·6	...	...	8	112	11·4
1903	9910	217	22·0	17	78	97	9·8	4	1	12	108	10·9
1904	9940	208	21·0	17	82	102	10·3	3	3	16	115	11·6
1905	10000	205	20·5	11	54	86	8·6	1	...	12	98	9·8
1906	10000	197	19·7	9	46	107	10·7	4	4	19	122	12·2
1907	10100	216	21·4	14	65	112	11·1	5	5	14	121	12·0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	9900	203	20·5	15	75	110	11·1	2	1	14	123	12·4
1908	10200	199	19·5	13	65	95	9·3	3	2	11	104	10·2

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

Deaths of Non-Residents occurred in the Isolation Hospital, Westcott.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Dorking Infirmary and Cottage Hospital, the Leatherhead Cottage Hospital, and the Royal County Hospital, Guildford.

A death occurred in the Capel Village Hospital, in the District.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 39,385.

Total population at all ages 9,779

Number of Inhabited houses 2,064

Average number of persons per house ... 4·74

At Census of 1901.

Table II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF PARISHES.	1. ABINGER.				2. WOTTON.				3. OCKLEY.				4. CAPEL.				5. NEWDIGATE.				6. DORKING RURAL.				7. EFFINGHAM.				8. MICKLEHAM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
1898.....	1470	31	11	...	620	10	13	...	580	5	11	...	1410	29	26	3	635	23	8	2	3810	82	55	8	560	12	5	1	765	8	6	1
1899.....	1480	25	20	...	615	10	9	...	575	10	4	3	1400	22	17	3	630	12	8	1	3800	69	68	8	560	5	10	1	760	8	9	1
1900.....	1490	28	16	...	610	9	16	...	570	7	9	...	1420	22	22	...	625	14	5	2	3780	107	49	5	550	8	8	...	755	8	13	1
1901.....	1490	38	24	1	590	12	2	...	600	14	6	1	1450	36	26	6	620	15	11	1	3740	71	57	7	540	9	4	1	750	15	6	...
1902.....	1440	26	17	2	540	13	7	4	700	12	8	1	1450	25	13	2	620	13	9	3	3770	92	52	8	540	10	2	1	760	19	4	1
1903.....	1460	38	12	2	550	11	3	...	700	9	9	1	1470	37	17	3	620	14	11	2	3810	84	47	8	540	13	5	...	760	11	4	1
1904.....	1460	34	13	4	550	11	4	...	700	10	4	1	1470	28	16	1	650	18	7	1	3810	86	55	10	540	11	8	...	760	10	8	1
1905.....	1470	33	16	2	550	12	2	1	700	9	8	1	1470	30	21	4	660	19	3	1	3850	83	33	3	540	10	6	...	760	9	9	...
1906.....	1470	37	18	2	550	9	6	...	700	10	9	...	1470	20	15	1	660	21	10	1	3850	78	45	4	540	8	10	1	760	14	9	...
1907.....	1500	41	17	6	550	5	6	...	700	11	4	...	1470	33	19	2	680	13	10	1	3900	95	47	3	540	10	10	3	760	8	8	...
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	1470	33	16	3	570	10	7	1	650	10	7	1	1450	28	19	3	640	16	8	2	3800	85	51	6	550	10	7	1	760	10	8	1
1908.....	1500	29	15	1	550	11	6	1	700	8	5	...	1450	25	14	2	700	21	7	2	4000	79	40	7	540	13	12	1	760	13	5	...

NOTES.—Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district are excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

In September, 1900, a part of the parish of Dorking Rural, having a population of 70, was transferred to the parish of Capel. In October, 1901, parts of the parishes of Abinger and Wotton, having populations of 71 and 62 respectively, were transferred to the parish of Ockley.

Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Locality.							Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.										
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking R (H)	Effingham.	Mickleham.	Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking Rural	Effingham.	Mickleham.	Whole District.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																		65 and upwards.
Small Pox																								
Cholera																								
Diphtheria	17	...	1	13	1	2	...	...	12	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	41	...	7	28	5	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	28	5	2	...	...	...	4	1	12	...	2	19
Typhus Fever...																								
Enteric Fever...																								
Relapsing Fever...																								
Continued Fever...																								
Puerperal Fever...																								
Plague																								
Totals	59	...	8	41	6	4	...	1	...	12	6	1	32	5	2	...	...	...	4	1	15	...	2	22

The Isolation Hospital is at Westcott, in the parish of Dorking Rural (see page 23).

Table IV.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1893—1908.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diar-rhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1893	78	1	32	9	2	...	2	...	...	9
1894	19	1	13	3	5	1	1	3	...	11
1895	20	...	4	2	1	...	...	2	2	10
1896	1	...	15	3	...	...	1	6	3	7
1897	4	...	9	...	5	2	1	...	...	12
1898	4	...	16	1	...	...	4	2	2	15
1899	10	1	36	8	2	...	5	1	...	7
1900	16	...	20	3	4	...	1	...	1	9
1901	26	...	13	4	3	...	...	...	5	12
1902	20	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	4	8
1903	12	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	2	14
1904	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5
1905	24	...	7	2	...	...	3	...	...	7
1906	15	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
1907	38	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	1	13
1908	41	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	10

One case of Small Pox was notified in 1893.

Table V.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).							Death in Public Institutions.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking Rural	Effingham.		Mickleham.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	10	...	...	...	1	7	2	1	...	1	...	1	5	2	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...
Bronchitis	9	3	1	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }																
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturi- tion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	3	3	...	3	1	3	1	1	...
Accidents	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	45	5	1	1	1	12	25	7	2	3	7	1	21	3	1	1
All Causes	104	14	2	4	3	31	50	15	6	5	14	7	40	12	5	3

Table VI.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Month.	Under 1 Year.											Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes	7	3	1	..	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Certified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Defects	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes	7	3	1	..	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Births in the year ; legitimate 196, illegitimate 3.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 13, illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 104.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 10,200.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

1908.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1891 was 7,132 persons, and the at the Census 1901 was 7,670 persons.

The population of the District, in the middle of the year under review, may be estimated at 8,200 persons.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 153 in number, viz: 80 of boys and 73 of girls. This is the lowest number recorded since 1896, and represents a rate of 18·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 22·3 for the preceding ten years. Six of the births were illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the District during the year were 129 in number, of which 98 occurred in the town, 23 in the Workhouse, 5 in the Cottage Hospital, and 3 in the "Woodhurst" Sanatorium.

Of the 23 persons who died in the Workhouse, 15 belonged to Dorking, and 8 to parishes in the Dorking Rural District. Of the 8 persons who died in the Cottage Hospital and Sanatorium, 2 belonged to Dorking, 1 to Dorking Rural, and 5 to other districts.

Four parishioners of Dorking died in the Brookwood Asylum, and one, an infant, in the St. Elizabeth's Home, East Ham.

The deduction of the 14 deaths of persons belonging to other districts, and the addition of the 5 deaths of Dorking parishioners in outside Institutions, give 122 nett deaths, which represent a Death Rate for the year of 14·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 14·7 for the preceding ten years.

The apparently high Death Rate of the District, as compared with neighbouring districts, is to be attributed to a large extent to the higher proportion of persons of advanced age. In 1908 over one-fourth of the deaths occurred among persons over 75 years of age.

Thirteen deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 1 to Diarrhœa, 10 to Phthisis, 17 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 11 to Cancer, and 14 to Heart Disease.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age, registered in the District, were 22 in number, representing a rate of 144 per 1,000 registered births, as against an average rate of 104 for the preceding ten years. An infant belonging to Capel died in the Workhouse, and, of the remaining 21 children, 13 were boys and 8 were girls.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table V. on page 48. One death was attributed to Whooping Cough, 2 to Measles, 4 to Diarrhœal Diseases, 2 to Tuberculous Disease, and 8 to Prematurity and defective development.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever was very prevalent throughout the year, and a few cases of Diphtheria occurred, but only one case of Enteric Fever was notified, and no case of Small Pox or Puerperal Fever. Whooping Cough was prevalent in the first quarter of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

An outbreak of this disease had occurred in the previous October and November, chiefly among the children attending the British School. Seven cases, which appeared to have no circumstances in common, were notified in January, but no notification was then received for nearly six weeks, with the exception of three cases at the Workhouse.

Between March 11th and 18th, five children attending the National Infants' School, and three children attending the British Infants' School were notified to have the disease. There had been no case among the children attending the National School for over a year, and on visiting the School upon the receipt of the first three notifications, I ascertained that the patients were all in one class of 31 children. With a view to the discovery of the infecting case, I examined all the children present at the time, paying special attention to the only two children who had been absent; I also made enquiries at the homes of the absentees and examined those who were not being medically attended, but I was unable to discover any child who might have infected the others. It is, of course, possible that a child, who had had the disease in a mild form, showed no signs at the time of examination; in several instances in the course of the outbreak no signs were to be detected in patients during the period between the disappearance of the rash and the beginning of peeling, and the peeling was occasionally very slight. The following case may be quoted as an example of the difficulty of detection of such cases; one of the children in the class, who had very slight symptoms of illness, was not seen when she was first ill; on the eighteenth day there was very slight peeling, which had extended sufficiently four days later to enable me to declare that she had Scarlet Fever; a week later, a careful examination failed to discover any sign of peeling, and it seemed probable that an error had been made, but at the end of the fifth week there was unmistakeable scarlatinal peeling of the feet.

No "missed" case, then, could be found, but by a remarkable coincidence, all the first five patients were living in close proximity to earlier patients; the first patient to fail lived next door to a patient who had been discharged from hospital twelve days earlier, the second and third patient lived in cottages adjoining houses which had been invaded in the previous November, the fourth patient lived a few doors from a house which had also been invaded at that time, and a case had occurred in the fifth house sixteen months earlier. The houses were in five different streets. Of the three patients from the British School one lived two doors from the third patient mentioned above, and another lived three doors from another house invaded in November. It appeared to be probable that the second outbreak originated from the first, either by persistence or recurrence of infection in one or more of the patients themselves, or from intermediate unrecognised cases in the houses, but I was unable to come to any more definite conclusion, although careful enquiry was made into all likely clues. It could not be ascertained that there had been any illnesses in the houses in the first group other than those recorded, and the patients themselves, with the exception of the first mentioned, had been declared free many weeks before the second outbreak. No child living in any of the houses of the first group attended either of the Infants Schools, with the exception of a boy who had a mild attack of the disease four months before the second outbreak.

In the course of a few days several other children belonging to the same class in the National Infants School failed with the disease, and the School was accordingly closed for a fortnight. In all, twelve children of the thirty-one in this class contracted the disease.

Among the absentees from the British School I discovered a boy to have the disease, who had failed three days before the first notified case; it was not clear that he had been to school after the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease, but it is possible that he was the source of infection of some of the other children in his class. The outbreak was limited to six cases in this class and one in another class, and it was not found necessary to close.

A considerable number of cases continued to be reported until the middle of July, in several instances from extension locally, and in a few cases apparently

from school influence, but in a high proportion of cases no connection could be established with a previous case. In the nine weeks from July 18th to September 19th, cases were reported in only six fresh houses. In the next three weeks eleven houses were invaded, five of the first patients to be attacked attending the British School and four attending the St. Paul's School. In the last twelve weeks of the year only thirteen cases were reported in nine houses.

In the whole year 130 cases were notified in 95 houses, in addition to 3 cases at the Workhouse, and 52 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The following table shows the respective numbers of private houses invaded, of notifications received, and of patients removed to the Hospital in each month since the beginning of the outbreak :—

Month.	Houses invaded.		Notifications received.		Patients removed.
October, 1907.....	3	...	3	...	2
November	18	...	23	...	10
December	3	...	6	...	2
January, 1908	7	...	7	...	7
February	—	...	—	...	—
March	19	...	25	...	10
April	12	...	17	...	1
May	14	...	22	...	9
June.....	10	...	11	...	6
July	8	...	10	...	4
August	1	...	3	...	1
September	7	...	12	...	4
October	9	...	13	...	3
November	4	...	5	...	5
December	3	...	5	...	2
Total.....	118	...	162	...	66

Single cases of the disease occurred in 88 of the 118 houses invaded, and 44 secondary cases in the remaining 30 houses ; 18 of these patients, however, were already infected when the first patients were notified, that is to say, they failed before, or within three days after, the receipt of the notification ; excluding these patients, 26 secondary cases occurred in 19 houses, or in 16 per cent. of the houses invaded.

The patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital to the extent to which its accommodation would permit, but on each occasion of the sudden outbursts, the later cases had to be nursed at home, as there are only 13 beds available. In several instances in which two or more patients in one house had failed when the nature of the disease was first recognised, removal was impossible owing to want of accommodation ; on this account, an attempt to make a numerical comparison between the relative cases occurring in houses in which the patients were nursed at home, and those in houses from which the patients were removed, is liable to lead to misunderstanding. The effect of removal to hospital as a preventive measure may, however, be estimated by a consideration of the following figures.

The first patients were nursed at home in 64 houses ; 31 secondary cases occurred in 20 of the houses, but 16 of the patients were already infected at the time of notification of the first patient ; there were 112 children who had not had Scarlet Fever, and 25 of them failed, including 15 who were already infected.

The limit to which removal of the patients could have been effective, as regards the invaded houses, can be seen from these figures. One half of the secondary patients had already been infected before the nature of the disease of the first patients was recognised, and removal could, therefore, have had no influence in their cases ; or, dealing with children alone, 13·4 per cent. of the children in invaded houses were already infected, over 77 per cent. escaped, and 9 per cent. subsequently failed ; and it is only this last small proportion that removal to hospital could have protected.

Taking next the events that followed removal, it is found that, in 54 houses from which the first patients were removed, 13 secondary cases occurred in 10 of the houses, but 2 of the patients were already infected at the time of removal of the first patient; there were in these houses 92 children under 15 years of age, who had not had Scarlet Fever, and 11 of them failed, in addition to one already infected.

The periods at which the secondary cases occurred, in relation to the notification or removal of the first patient are here shown:—

				Number of Cases.	
				" Home " Group.	" Hospital " Group.
Before notification or removal...				12	1
In 1st week after	"		...	7	1
2nd	"	"	...	2	2
3rd	"	"	...	6	1
4th	"	"	...	1	—
6th	"	"	...	1	—
8th	"	"	...	1	—
9th	"	"	...	1	1
After return.....			...	—	7
				31	13

The protection afforded by the removal of the infectious case is here indicated; a few cases occur after removal, either from the failure to discover the original source of infection, or from an intermediate source, personal or otherwise, but there is a marked saving of cases.

Unfortunately the advantage thus gained is to some extent counterbalanced by the occurrence of secondary cases after the return of a patient from the hospital. In the figures given above are included all cases occurring within six months of the first case in the house, and 5 of these were "return" cases, while 2 others occurred a considerable time after the return of the patient.

A boy, the only child in the house, failed on March 22nd, was removed on March 23rd, and returned on May 7th; he had no complications except tuberculous cervical glands, which had broken down from time to time for two years. On June 6th, a child came to stay at the house, and failed on June 9th. The first patient went away in the middle of July to an isolated village in Kent, and Scarlet Fever then broke out in the house soon after his arrival.

A boy failed on May 13th, was removed on May 15th, and returned home on Aug. 7th. He had septic complications in hospital. On Aug. 20th his brother failed.

A boy failed on May 17th, was removed on May 19th, and returned home on Aug. 9th. He had septic complications in hospital. The other children in the house were sent away for a week on his return. One of them failed on Aug. 29th, and was removed on Aug. 31st, a second failed on Sept. 20th, and a third on Oct. 1st. The mother of the patients also failed with a severe sore throat on Sept. 8th.

Two children failed on Nov. 11th and 14th, 1907, and returned home on Jan. 9th, 1908; the third child in the house, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, was sent away from home from Jan. 8th to 24th; on Jan. 29th, he had a sore throat, and was notified to have Diphtheria, but the illness took so mild a course that his medical attendant subsequently thought that the disease was not of that nature; he had no other symptoms of Scarlet Fever, and no desquamation, but on May 13th, he failed with Scarlet Fever. One of the first patients had recurrent attacks of rhinitis for some months after his return. The third patient did not attend school, and there were no other cases of Scarlet Fever in that street.

A girl failed on Jan. 4th, was removed on Jan. 9th, and returned home on March 4th. Her brother was found to be peeling from Scarlet Fever on May 19th, but the date of attack was uncertain; he was attacked with Nephritis on May 4th.

From the frequent occurrence of these cases it can hardly be doubted that infection is reintroduced on the return of the patient, but that it is occasionally from another source was shown in one case by the failure of a boy in the ninth week after the removal of his sister, and before her return. The disease had been persistent for several months in the street in which they lived.

There was one "home" return case. A girl, who failed on March 20th, was released from isolation on May 9th, and her sister failed on May 12th. The first patients were still in isolation when the other later cases in the "home" group occurred.

In six other instances the disease recurred in houses in which there had been cases at periods from eight to twenty months previously, and in one of these houses a second recurrence has taken place since the end of the year, after a further interval of eight months. In addition to these cases, a boy failed eleven months after his sister had an attack, the family having removed in the interval to another part of the District.

The occurrence of cases in neighbouring houses, after considerable intervals, has already been mentioned, and the outbreak showed a tendency to persist in several localities, instances of which may be quoted :—

(a) A street of 18 houses, in 7 of which 15 cases were reported in a period extending over fourteen months.

(b) A row of 14 cottages, in 7 of which 9 cases were reported in a period extending over six months.

The streets which were particularly affected were Dene Street, Orchard Road, Falkland Road, Hart Gardens, Ansell Road, and Station Road Cottages.

In the course of the numerous visits that I paid to the Schools and to the homes of children who were absent with suspicious symptoms, I discovered fifteen children to be suffering from the disease, all of them, with one exception, either in the peeling stage or having such indefinite symptoms that no opinion could be given until that stage was reached. Eleven other persons were found to be peeling when medical attendance was first sought, and the nature of the illness of four other persons was not recognised as Scarlet Fever until peeling began.

The number of secondary cases that could be directly traced to these "missed" cases was comparatively small, numbering 10 only in the 24 houses in which the cases were found, in addition to cases in neighbouring houses in three instances; it is a matter for remark that, although there were 50 children in these houses, only 6 of them appear to have contracted the disease, and on more than one occasion children were attending school for several days while in the peeling stage of the disease without any apparent ill effects to others.

It is to be presumed that many similar cases escaped detection, and it is not, therefore, difficult to account for the extent and prolongation of the outbreak; the factors being a considerable number of undetected mild cases, prolonged infectivity among a certain small proportion of the known cases, and a generally unprotected population; for at the Census 1901 there were in the District 2149 children under 15 years of age, and, since the outbreak of 1891-2, when some 200 cases were reported, there has been comparatively little Scarlet Fever, so there must have been at least 2000 children in the District unprotected by a previous attack of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were only 8 cases reported in 5 houses, viz: 3 cases in a house in January, 2 cases in a house in November, and single cases in February, April and May, but 4 of the attacks ended fatally.

Three of the invaded houses were in Orchard Road.

Four specimens were examined at the Lister Institute, at the expense of the Council, for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one case was reported, in which the disease was contracted in another District.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in the first quarter of the year, and caused 2 deaths in January, 2 in February, and 1 in April.

No cases of Measles were reported to me, but it caused the death of an infant in January.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa caused only one death, but the deaths of three other infants were ascribed to Enteritis.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 10 in number, and were at the rate of 1·22 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 1·04 for the preceding ten years. There were also 3 deaths from Abdominal Tuberculosis and 1 from General Tuberculosis.

Disinfection of rooms was advised after each death from Phthisis.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In consequence of the large amount of work in connection with infectious disease, no house to house inspections were made, except in regard to the want of sanitary ashbins, which were provided at no less than 446 premises at the request of the Council. A considerable number of nuisances, chiefly of a minor character, were abated at houses where cases of infectious disease occurred.

Additional closet accommodation was provided for houses in Mill Lane, upon which I had reported in the previous year, and also for houses in Ebenezer Row, and flushing cisterns and water supply were provided for the closets of 20 houses in St. Martin's Place and for others in Harrow Road East.

Among other matters that were dealt with were nuisances from pig-keeping, smoke nuisances, and the pollution of a stream by the effluent from Gas Works.

The Inspector's Report upon the work done during the year will be found on page 44.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor informs me that 11 sets of plans of new buildings, including 16 new houses, were submitted to the Council for approval under the Bye-laws during the year, as against 19 sets in the previous year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Further complaints were received of smells arising from the Sewage Farm. As in the previous year, the cause of the complaint appeared to be due to some accumulation of sludge and of screenings, and arrangements were made for their regular removal.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The house refuse was removed regularly by the Council's staff, and deposited in a brick field at Holmwood.

The Council applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £3,225 for the erection of a Destructor, and an Inquiry into the application was held by Mr. F. O. Stanford in December.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water from the three sources of supply of the Dorking Water Company, viz: the "Redlands" springs, the "Rookery" springs, and the "Station Road" well, were examined quarterly by Dr. Rideal, who reported in every instance that the samples were of good quality.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There were only two cowkeepers in the District at the beginning of the year, and one of them gave up business in the course of the year. The Inspector reports that he found all the premises in a satisfactory condition on each of his periodical inspections.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven premises on the Register. They were found to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Common Lodging House. It was repeatedly visited by the Inspector, who always found it in good order.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I made inspections at each of the Schools and found that the sanitary conveniences were of good construction and well kept. The drains of all the premises are connected with the sewers, except those at St. Paul's School, which discharge to a cesspool, as there is no sewer available at present. The Surveyor prepared plans and estimates for the extension of the sewer to the School, and terms were arranged between the Council and the owners of the adjoining land for its construction.

The water supply for each School is from the mains of the Dorking Water Company.

BATHS.

The Surveyor informs me that the attendance at the Swimming Bath during the year was 12,606, and the number of persons using the hot baths was 778.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Section 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. Sanitary conveniences have been provided to the extent of one closet to twenty-five employees, and there is separate accommodation for each sex, where persons of both sex are employed.

There is one underground bakehouse. All the bakehouses were inspected by me and were found generally in a satisfactory condition.

No lists of outworkers were received from employers in the District or from other Councils.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	81	—	—
Workplaces.....	—	—	—
Total.....	93	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances.....	—	—		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—		
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	4	4		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	10
„ Laundries	5
Other Workshops	54
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	69

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses :—	
In use at end of the year	1

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

							Number
Complaints received in writing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
„ at which Nuisances were discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Nuisances remedied without being reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Houses where Nuisances were remedied after report	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Formal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Legal proceedings taken for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, in compliance with Notice :

Filthy Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Damp unwholesome Houses provided with eaves' gutters or rainwater pipes, or otherwise repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses in which overcrowding was abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses for which efficient ventilation was provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water closets provided to old houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water closets for which cisterns and water were provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Houses at which the drains were cleansed, laid, or re-laid, ventilated, trapped or disconnected from the house-pipes or rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses at which dustbins were provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
Slaughter Houses cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offensive accumulations, &c., removed	12

FOODS :

Number of seizures as unfit for human consumption	—
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G. SOMERS MATHEWS.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tions estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
		Num- ber. 3	Rate.* 4	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	7520	164	21·8	30	183	150	19·9	25	12	1	139	18·4
1899	7575	169	22·3	25	148	124	16·3	22	13	5	116	15·3
1900	7630	174	22·8	15	86	126	16·5	27	18	3	111	14·5
1901	7685	162	21·0	11	68	135	17·3	35	17	5	123	16·0
1902	7740	170	22·0	20	118	109	14·1	24	5	6	110	14·2
1903	7800	175	22·4	16	91	123	15·8	32	12	5	116	15·0
1904	7860	164	20·9	16	98	119	15·2	36	19	1	101	12·7
1905	7920	177	22·3	24	136	111	14·0	31	13	1	99	12·5
1906	8000	209	26·1	12	57	130	16·2	42	21	3	112	14·0
1907	8100	175	21·6	11	63	131	16·2	31	17	2	116	14·3
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7780	174	22·3	18	104	126	16·2	31	15	3	114	14·7
1908	8200	153	18·7	22	144	129	15·7	31	14	7	122	14·9

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District are the Workhouse, the Cottage Hospital and the “Woodhurst” Sanatorium.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Isolation Hospital, Westcott, the Brookwood County Asylum, and St. Elizabeth’s Home, East Ham.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 1,329.

Total population at all ages ... 7,670
Number of Inhabited houses ... 1,619
Average number of persons per house ... 4·74

At Census of 1901.

The Union Workhouse is situated within the District.

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages -Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria.....	8	...	3	4	...	1	...	3
Erysipelas.....	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Scarlet Fever	133	...	33	86	7	7	...	52
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	147	...	36	90	8	13	...	55

Table III.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1893—1908.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1893	5	1	9	...	11	2	...	...	...	3	1	9
1894	18	...	13	1	3	1	1	...	5	8
1895	13	...	9	2	1	...	...	1	1	8
1896	1	...	11	...	15	1	2	1	3	...	6	12
1897	24	5	2	2	1	...	1	10
1898	1	...	44	5	3	...	5	3	3	4
1899	8	...	26	3	2	...	9	...	...	7
1900	13	...	23	9	1	...	2	...	2	9
1901	31	...	17	2	1	...	2	2	...	11
1902	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
1903	24	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	3	9
1904	15	...	2	...	3	...	5	7	1	6
1905	4	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	1	6
1906	30	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	9
1907	44	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	14
1908	133	3	8	4	1	...	1	1	5	10

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis... ..	10	...	...	...	1	9	...	5
Other Tubercular Dis- eases... ..	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	11	...	...	...	...	4	7	3
Bronchitis	10	1	1	...	...	2	6	...
Pneumonia	7	...	1	1	1	...	4	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver								
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	14	...	...	...	1	7	6	5
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other Causes	39	7	3	1	...	5	23	12
All Causes	122	22	12	5	4	31	48	31

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Month.	Under 1 Year.											Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes	3	1	1	2	7	4	3	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	22
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Defects	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All Causes ...	3	1	1	2	7	4	3	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	22

Births in the year ; legitimate 147, illegitimate 6.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 21, illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 122.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 8,200.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

1908.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the District in the middle of the year 1908 may be estimated at 24,000 persons, exclusive of the special inmates of the London County Asylum, Banstead, the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead, and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell.

The population of the parishes at each Census and the estimated populations for the year 1908 are given below.

PARISH.	Population Census, 1881.	Population Census, 1891.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Estimated 1908.
Banstead.....	1,995	2,395	3,156	3,850
Cheam	2,117	2,146	3,404	5,000
Cuddington	549	516	774	1,050
Ewell	2,443	2,574	2,669	3,200
Chessington	243	432	521	590
Ashted	926	1,351	1,881	2,550
Headley	339	415	394	380
Fetcham	472	526	461	430
Great Bookham.....	1,068	1,172	1,351	1,480
Little Bookham.....	214	234	223	220
Stoke D'Abernou ...	408	527	571	600
Cobham	2,319	2,978	3,901	4,650
Foreign Institutions	2,390	2,734	3,137	3,200
Whole District...	15,483	18,000	22,443	27,200

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 573 in number, of which 291 were boys and 282 were girls, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 23·8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 23·2 for the preceding ten years. Five of the births were illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 417 in number, of which 237 occurred in the Banstead Asylum, 4 in the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, and 3 in the St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam. The 244 deaths in Institutions all occurred among persons belonging to other Districts, and are, therefore, deducted from the gross number in estimating the Death Rate.

Twenty-five deaths of persons belonging to the District occurred in the Epsom Workhouse, 9 in the Brookwood Asylum, 2 in the Sutton Cottage Hospital, and 1 each in the Long Grove Asylum, Epsom, King's College Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and Institutions at Bristol and Dublin.

Of these 41 persons, whose deaths have to be added in estimating the Death Rate, 8 belonged to Ashted parish, 6 to Banstead, 2 to Great Bookham, 10 to Cheam, 1 to Chessington, 3 to Cobham, 1 to Cuddington, 9 to Ewell, and 1 to Fetcham.

The 214 nett deaths represent the low Death Rate for the year of 8·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 11·3 for the preceding ten years.

Two deaths were attributed to Infectious diseases, 7 to Influenza, 2 to Diarrhoea, 12 to Phthisis, 38 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 24 to Cancer, and 21 to Diseases of the Heart.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year, registered in the District, were 27 in number, and were at the low rate of 47 per 1,000 of the registered births, as against an average rate of 86 for the preceding ten years. The addition of the death of an infant belonging to Cobham, which occurred in the Epsom Workhouse, gives a total of 28 deaths and a rate of 49 per 1,000 births. Sixteen of the infants were boys and 12 were girls. The rate was low in every parish.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table VI. on page 63.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District was exceptionally free from notifiable diseases, the notifications received being less than in any year since 1891. Several outbreaks of Whooping Cough occurred, and there was a wide-spread outbreak of Measles in the autumn.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 8 cases in January and 7 cases in 3 houses in October, but in the five months from May to September only one case was reported in a private house.

One patient failed in a house at Banstead sixteen weeks after the failure, and ten weeks after the return from the Hospital, of a previous patient in the house; a second case occurred in a house at Cheam a fortnight after the return of another patient from the Isolation Hospital; and five cases were reported in a house at Tadworth in October, no medical attendance having been obtained for the earlier patients. No other secondary cases occurred.

In all, 23 cases were reported in 17 private houses, and 2 cases in Institutions, and 16 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were only 5 cases reported in 4 houses, and 4 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

One case of Puerperal Fever, and 7 cases of Erysipelas were reported. No case of Small Pox or Enteric Fever was notified.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa caused the death of an infant at Cheam in August, and of another infant belonging to Cobham, in the Epsom Infirmary, in November. The deaths of two infants, at Ashted in February and at Cheam in October, and of a man aged 66 years belonging to Ewell, in the Epsom Infirmary in August, were ascribed to Enteritis.

MEASLES.

Outbreaks of Measles were reported by the School Teachers in nearly every parish in the District in the autumn, and necessitated the closure of the Fetcham School, and the Great Bookham, Little Bookham, Ewell, and Ashted Church of England Infants' Schools. There was one death from the disease at Great Bookham in November.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Outbreaks were reported at Ashtead in January, at Banstead in February, at Burgh Heath, Cheam and Cobham in May and June, and at Tadworth in September. The Banstead Infants' School was closed in consequence of the outbreak, in February. There was one death, of an infant at Worcester Park, in April.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 12 in number, and were at the rate of 0·5 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0·83 for the preceding ten years. Tuberculous Meningitis, Tuberculous Peritonitis, and General Tuberculosis each caused one death. Rooms vacated by consumptive patients were fumigated by the Inspectors, free of charge.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, which provides accommodation for the Epsom Rural District, and the Carshalton, Leatherhead, and Sutton Urban Districts, with a population at the Census, 1901, of 46,400 persons excluding inmates of Institutions, has two Ward Blocks, each containing two wards for 6 and 8 beds respectively (capacity 12,000 and 16,000 cubic feet), a third Ward Block containing two wards for 4 and 6 beds (capacity 8,000 and 12,000 cubic feet), and a fourth Block containing four wards for 3 beds each (capacity 5,500 cubic feet); a Discharging Block containing 2 beds; Administrative Block, Disinfector, Laundry, Mortuary, etc.

The number of patients removed to the Hospital from each of the four Districts is shown in the following table :—

	Epsom Rural.	Carshalton Urban.	Leatherhead Urban.	Sutton Urban.	Total in 1908.	Total in 1907.
Scarlet Fever.....	16	20	7	39	82	157
Diphtheria	4	16	1	11	32	37
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	4
1908.....	20	36	8	50	114	198

One patient was removed from the Epsom Workhouse suffering from Scarlet Fever, and one patient from the Dorking Rural District suffering from the same disease.

There were 4 deaths from Diphtheria in the Hospital during the year.

INSPECTIONS AND NUISANCES.

Inspections were made in each parish, and a large number of cottages were repaired, cleansed and otherwise improved, as shown in the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors on page 58.

Notices were issued under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, with regard to two houses, at Tadworth in November and at Chessington in December, which I had reported to be unfit for human habitation. The former was closed by the owner, and an intimation was received from the owner of the latter that he would carry out the requirements of the Council.

Further complaints were received with regard to nuisances arising in various parts of the District from deposits of house refuse. The most serious of these was caused at Banstead Downs by a large accumulation of refuse brought down from London by train; the Council served notice on the occupier of the site, who thereupon gave an undertaking that no more refuse should be deposited there, and the nuisance was abated, as in the other cases that were dealt with, by covering the heap with a layer of earth and lime.

Several complaints were received of nuisances arising from foul ditches; in some instances the nuisances were abated, on service of notice, by cutting off house drains, which had been improperly made to discharge into the ditches.

NEW BUILDINGS AND STREETS.

A number of plans of New Buildings, which did not comply with the Bye-laws, were referred back from time to time, and several contraventions of Bye-laws were dealt with by the Sanitary Committee. In one instance a builder was compelled to pull down part of a building which had been constructed with bad mortar, and in another instance of a similar offence, legal proceedings were taken and a fine of £5 was inflicted.

A building which had been erected over a sewer in contravention of Section 26 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was pulled down under the requirements of the Council.

The Surveyors have been good enough to give me the following particulars of the number of Plans of New Buildings in each parish submitted for approval under the Bye-laws :—

	In 1899	In 1900	In 1901	In 1902	In 1903	In 1904	In 1905	In 1906	In 1907	In 1908
Cheam	99	114	107	134	117	95	134	106	74	75
Ewell	34	16	34	35	52	32	86	32	24	3
Cuddington	9	23	13	17	13	7	11	13	11	37
Ashtead	34	32	61	42	56	59	59	78	40	77
Banstead ... ..	...	...	9	8	26	48	56	37	81	69
Great Bookham ... ..	...	...	2	8	37	20	35	14	10	10
Little Bookham ... ..	...	...	2	4	3	4	1	5	14	12
Cobham ... ..	...	...	18	14	30	41	53	59	81	70
Fetcham ... ..	...	...	—	2	—	—	3	1	7	1
Headley ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Stoke ... ..	...	...	5	14	24	10	16	16	17	11
Chessington ... ..	...	...	—	9	7	4	4	2	1	—

Mr. Ware, the Road Surveyor, informs me that the Local Government Board sanctioned the borrowing of £1,516 for the making up of Diceland Road, Ferndale Road, and Shrubland Road, Banstead, under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and that the work was completed before the end of the year. An Order was also obtained under this Act empowering the Council to take over nine roads in Cheam, including Frederick Road, upon which I had reported in a previous year; plans, specifications, and estimates for the making up of the last-mentioned road, and of Hogs Hill Lane, Cobham, which is also in an insanitary condition, were prepared by the Surveyor.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

These premises were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, and I made an inspection of all the cowsheds in the District, with a few exceptions. I found that they were kept generally in compliance with the Model Regulations, and that improvements continued to be made. An old wooden shed at a farm at Ewell was replaced by a well constructed brick building and a similar shed had been erected at Bookham, sheds in several parishes were repaved, channelled and drained, and other minor repairs were carried out. I had to draw attention on two occasions to the accumulation of manure and the foul condition of the yard at a Ewell farm. In some instances the amount of air-space is unsatisfactory, but as the cows are grazed out, the Regulation relating to air-space does not apply.

Some unregistered dairymen and a cowkeeper were found to be carrying on business ; they were called upon to register and to put their premises into a condition to comply with the Regulations.

The water supply is obtained in nearly every case from the mains of the Water Companies.

Quarterly inspections of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers were made by the Council's Veterinary Inspectors, who reported seven cows to be suffering from Tuberculosis. On visiting the farms I was informed that four cows had been sent to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, two had been killed and sent to the Kennels, and the seventh had been killed and buried.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These premises were inspected regularly and were generally found to be kept in accordance with the Bye-laws, which are in force throughout the District.

A slaughter house at Cobham was repaved and drained.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse was collected weekly at Cheam instead of fortnightly as in previous years. Weekly collections were made in the parish of Ashted, and fortnightly collections in the parishes of Cuddington and Ewell. Applications were received from Cuddington that the removal should be carried out weekly, and the Council decided to consider the matter when the present contract expires.

Complaints of neglect in removing the house refuse at Ashted were received, and the Council recovered a penalty for default in the matter from the contractor.

In the parish of Banstead, the collection and cleansing of tub-closets and the emptying of cesspools continued to be carried out under contract ; the Council purchased a Motor Cesspool Exhauster to enable them to cope with the large increase of the work ; Mr. Wooldridge, the Sanitary Inspector, under whose supervision the work is carried out, informs me that 189 tubs were in use at the end of the year and that 763 cesspools were emptied during the year.

The Council also continued to empty cesspools in the parish of Cuddington, and decided to remove the contents of each cesspool quarterly instead of twice a year, on the receipt of applications that the more frequent removal was required.

I was requested by the Local Government Board to make a report upon the cesspools in the parish of Cheam, in consequence of the receipt by the Board of a request from the owners of two houses outside the line of the Council's sewers that the Council should be called upon to undertake the emptying of cesspools in the parish. I ascertained that there were 47 houses still draining to cesspools, but with only a few exceptions sewers were available to take the drainage of these houses if nuisance should arise, and in only one instance did I find that nuisance was arising from a cesspool, owing to the want of suitable arrangement for cleansing it.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Sewers were extended by the Council at Cobham and Ewell, and new sewers were laid by the owners of the Stoneleigh Estate in the parish of Cuddington. Ventilating columns were erected, as in previous years, to replace surface ventilating manholes, which were closed in consequence of the receipt of complaints of nuisance.

The Outfall Works of the Cheam and Cuddington, the Cobham, and the Ewell systems continued to give satisfactory effluents ; the method of treatment in all cases is similar, viz : by open "septic tank" and double contact beds, followed by land treatment.

There was no renewal of the complaints of nuisance from the Cobham Works during the year.

Complaints were received from the Thames Conservancy and from neighbouring Councils of the pollution of the Pyl Brook by overflow from the Council's sewer. It was found that the Ejector, which deals with the sewage from the Belmont area, was unable to cope with the largely increased volume of sewage at times of heavy rain, which accordingly overflowed from a manhole into the brook. An unsuccessful attempt was made to treat the overflow on a piece of land near to the Ejector Station; the pollution was at length stopped by connecting the sewer with one of the sewers belonging to the Croydon Rural District Council, and Mr. Midgley Taylor was engaged by the Council to report upon the extent to which more powerful machinery was required to deal effectually with the sewage.

Three houses were redrained and connected with the sewers at Ashtead and eleven at Cobham, thereby completing the connections of house drains in these two parishes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Chessington Parish Council applied to the District Council to extend the main to supply houses in Church Lane. I analysed samples of water from six wells in that neighbourhood, and found that two of them gave evidence of pollution, a third was of very suspicious quality, the other three showed some excess of organic matter, and all of them contained an excess of mineral salts. Plans and estimates for the extension were prepared, and the Council applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the money required to carry out the work.

The Metropolitan Water Board laid a new main as Worcester Park, as the supply to that neighbourhood had been insufficient, and the Sutton District Water Company extended their mains at Banstead.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

At ASHTEAD, the sanitary conveniences of the Church of England Schools were reconstructed in 1906, and the ventilation of the classrooms was improved in 1906. The Council Infants' School is a temporary iron building, built in 1907.

BANSTEAD. The sanitary conveniences at the Banstead Council School and the Tadworth and Kingswood Council School are in good order, the latter having been redrained during the year. At the Burgh Heath Church of England School the cesspool was reconstructed. The Burgh Heath Wesleyan School is provided with tub-closets, which are removed and cleansed by the District Council; there is no water supply on the premises.

BOOKHAM. The Council again urged the Managers to provide suitable sanitary conveniences in place of the privies, but nothing further was done; the privies at the Boys' and Girls' School were kept in a better condition, but those at the Eastwick Infants' School were very offensive on two occasions when I visited; there is no water supply on the premises at the latter School. New sanitary conveniences and cesspool were provided at the Little Bookham Infants' School, and a water supply from the Company's main was laid on in 1907. New earth closets, urinal, and drains were provided during the year and the classrooms were reconstructed at Ranmore School; the water supply consists of rain water, and the District Council asked the Managers to endeavour to obtain a more wholesome supply.

CHEAM AND CUDDINGTON. The Boys' School was reconstructed and new classrooms were added, and the drainage was relaid throughout. The Girls' and Infants' School is a new building, opened in 1907. Improvements were made in the cloak rooms at the St. Philip's Girls' School, Cheam Common. The Cheam Common (Council) Infants' School is a temporary iron building, erected in 1906. New water closets were provided at the Belmont Infants' School.

CHESSINGTON. The sanitary conveniences and drainage were reconstructed in 1906.

COBHAM. The Boys' and Girls' Departments were reconstructed and enlarged and new water closets and urinals were provided for the Boys' and Infants' Departments and connected with the sewer in 1907. The drains at the Cobham and the Downside Girls' Schools were connected previously. New closets and drains were provided at the Dowdside Infants' School at the beginning of the year.

EWELL. The means of ventilation and lighting of the Boys' Department are inadequate. The sanitary conveniences are satisfactory and are connected with the sewer.

FETCHAM. The privies were done away with and new earth closets, drains and cesspool were constructed during the year.

HEADLEY. Water was laid on from the mains of the East Surrey Water Company during the year. The drains were relaid in 1904. The conveniences consist of earth closets.

OXSHOTT. Improved arrangements were made for the emptying and cleansing of the earth closets.

With the exception of the cases mentioned above, the water is laid on to all the Schools from the mains of the various Water Companies.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Council obtained Urban powers under Section 25 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the whole District.

The question of the adoption of parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, was considered, but no definite steps were taken in the matter.

At the request of the Cobham Parish Council I made a report upon the site of the proposed extension of the cemetery.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 200 workshops on the Register, but not more than one or two persons are employed in the majority of them. All the others were inspected, and various defects were dealt with from time to time.

The largest establishment in the District, some photographic Works, at which about 80 persons were employed, was closed early in the year.

The address of one outworker only was received from another Council, but when the house was visited, it was found that the outworker had left the District.

Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force in the District.

There are no underground bakehouses, and Abstracts of the Act were found to be exhibited in all workshops in which women or young persons were employed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	11	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	127	18	—
Workplaces	14	—	—
Total.....	152	18	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	8	8		
Want of ventilation	3	3		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	2	2		
Other Nuisances.....	4	4		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
{ unsuitable or defective	6	6		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	24	24		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	24
" Laundries	30
Other Workshops	146
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	200

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

	Mr. Wooldridge. Number.	Mr. Pratley. Number.
Complaints received in writing	27	26
Premises inspected under Sec. 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875	268	519
Re-inspections	208	210
Nuisances discovered	220	272
" remedied without being reported	145	246
" reported to Sanitary Authority	11	26
" remedied after report	10	26
Preliminary Notices served by the Inspector... ..	79	90
Notices served by order of the Sanitary Authority	1	5
Smoke Test applied to old drains	6	22

Particulars of Work done for the Abatement of Nuisances, by Owners or Occupiers, in compliance with Notices :

Privies, pails, cesspools, and drains cleansed	16	33
Privies and pail-closets re-constructed as water-closets	6	17
Privies re-placed by earth-closets or pails	12	4
Water closets provided with flushing apparatus	6	20
Premises provided with closet accommodation	2	1
" " " ashbins	26	5
Drains re-constructed, ventilated, and connected with sewers	17	17
Premises provided with efficient drainage, after notice	16	40
Sink wastes trapped and disconnected from drains	—	5
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed ..	5	3
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation and lighting	—	1
Surface of yards paved with an impervious material	4	6
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated	13	1
Legal proceedings taken, under Sec. 96, for the Abatement of Nuisances (no. of times)	—	—
Houses closed by the Justices as unfit for human habitation, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	—	—
Foul, damp, unwholesome Houses repaired and cleansed	23	14
" " " closed by owners after notice	1	—
Houses " cleansed " and whitewashed under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875	20	4
Drains disconnected from ditches	5	17
Foul ditches cleansed	2	21
Foul accumulations removed	11	9

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of Samples of Water sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Analysis	—	12
Number of Wells permanently closed as unfit for drinking purposes	—	1
Number of Wells closed	—	1
Water Supply provided by owners of property, after notice	—	9

W. T. WOOLDRIDGE, }
FRANK A. PRATLEY, } *Sanitary Inspectors.*

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tions estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
		Num- ber. 3	Rate.* 4	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	18050	412	22·8	34	83	382	21·2	207	207	39	214	11·9
1899	18500	421	22·7	43	102	412	22·2	205	199	42	255	13·8
1900	18960	449	23·6	43	97	422	22·2	231	228	36	230	12·1
1901	19440	445	22·8	49	110	356	18·1	182	181	36	211	10·8
1902	19950	463	23·2	49	106	464	20·0	272	269	47	242	12·1
1903	20420	458	22·5	30	66	369	15·7	204	202	30	197	9·6
1904	21000	500	23·8	38	76	410	19·5	227	225	44	229	10·9
1905	21700	538	24·8	40	74	445	18·0	288	285	48	208	9·6
1906	22400	517	23·1	51	99	541	21·2	325	319	45	267	11·9
1907	23150	522	22·5	30	57	482	18·3	283	274	53	261	11·3
Averages for years 1898-1907.	20360	473	23·2	41	86	428	18·2	242	239	42	231	11·3
1908	24000	573	23·8	27	47	417	15·5	244	244	41	214	8·9

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The deaths of “Non-residents” included in column 10 occurred in the London County Asylum, Banstead; the Boys’ Surgical Home, Banstead; the St. Anthony’s Hospital, Cheam; the Cuddington Isolation Hospital; and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell.

The deaths of “Residents” included in column 11 occurred in the Epsom Workhouse; the Brookwood County Asylum; the Sutton Cottage Hospital; Horton Asylum, Epsom; King’s College Hospital; Westminster Hospital; and Institutions in Bristol and Dublin.

The population of Banstead Asylum and of Ewell Schools have been excluded from the above figures, except in the estimation of the gross Death Rate.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 31,057.

Total population at all ages	22,443	} At Census of 1901.
Asylum, etc.	...	...	3,137
Rest of District	...	...	19,306
Number of Inhabited houses	...	...	3,851
Average number of persons per house	...	...	5·0

Table II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BANSTEAD.				2. CHEAM.				3. EWELL.				4. ASHTEAD.				5. THE BOOKHAMS.				6. CUDDINGTON, STOKE, CHESINGTON, FETCHAM, AND HEADLEY.				7. COBHAM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898.....	2925	75	46	10	2995	77	25	3	2600	51	43	3	1715	37	14	2	1525	27	23	3	2630	51	26	6	3620	94	37	7
1899.....	3005	81	44	10	3135	80	47	12	2600	55	34	5	1775	32	18	1	1545	25	30	4	2660	58	36	4	3720	90	46	7
1900.....	3090	66	37	9	3255	81	45	11	2605	66	38	4	1835	38	24	4	1565	34	19	3	2700	58	24	6	3820	102	43	6
1901.....	3180	77	35	10	3440	95	46	16	2610	64	35	7	1900	42	17	3	1585	36	20	3	2730	57	18	4	3925	74	40	7
1902.....	3270	70	30	9	3600	100	47	13	2660	57	35	6	1970	43	18	1	1605	38	24	6	2760	62	34	7	4030	93	54	8
1903.....	3360	70	40	4	3770	113	35	8	2720	59	34	3	2020	44	20	3	1610	35	18	4	2800	68	20	2	4140	69	30	6
1904.....	3450	63	31	5	3950	131	54	14	2800	68	27	6	2100	58	24	2	1620	39	23	3	2830	50	30	6	4250	91	40	4
1905.....	3550	76	34	3	4200	156	42	8	2900	70	33	11	2200	63	28	5	1630	36	18	3	2860	51	22	3	4360	86	31	8
1906.....	3650	82	44	7	4450	127	56	17	3000	75	43	9	2300	52	23	4	1650	42	20	2	2900	58	38	4	4450	81	43	8
1907.....	3750	77	35	4	4700	138	48	4	3100	69	42	8	2420	60	31	5	1680	40	24	3	2950	47	30	1	4550	91	51	5
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	3320	74	38	7	3750	110	45	11	2760	63	36	6	2020	47	22	3	1600	35	22	3	2780	56	28	4	4090	87	42	7
1908.....	3850	76	36	6	5000	154	37	8	3200	65	34	2	2550	83	28	3	1700	45	16	1	3050	55	31	2	4650	95	32	6

NOTES.—Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district are excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE. DISEASE.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Locality.											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.								Whole District.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington (H.).	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.	Fetcham.	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.	Stoke.	Cobham.	Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington (H.).	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.		Fetcham.	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.	Stoke.	Cobham.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																										65 and upwards	
Small Pox
Cholera
Diphtheria	5	..	1	4	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	4	..
Erysipelas	7	..	..	2	1	4	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	25	1	6	12	5	1	..	9	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	16
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	38	1	7	18	6	6	..	12	10	..	5	..	3	..	1	2	1	1	3	2	8	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	20

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the sick of the District, is The Sutton, Epsom, &c., Joint Hospital and is in the parish marked (H) in the Table.

Table IV.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1880—1908.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1880	...	...	17	3	18	6	16	3	13	4	6	
1881	4	...	77	6	10	5	17	1	1	...	3	
1882	2	...	41	...	2	1	4	...	4	1	9	
1883	1	...	69	4	25	6	5	2	1	...	2	
1884	1	...	54	2	29	5	8	2	2	4	10	
1885	5	1	16	1	36	12	3	...	3	3	1	
1886	...	...	14	...	8	2	4	...	8	1	4	
1887	...	...	33	2	15	4	3	...	2	...	...
1888	...	...	...	...	10	1	9	...	4	...	7	
1889	...	...	24	...	5	2	4	3	4	7	10	
1890	...	...	17	2	62	11	1	1	1	...	4	
1891	...	...	6	...	14	4	1	1	...	3	5	
1892	...	...	73	2	38	16	3	1	1	...	5	
1893	...	...	92	5	25	12	4	2	4	5	1	18
1894	...	...	24	...	8	4	6	...	2	3	6	14
1895	...	...	49	1	11	2	7	1	5	1	...	20
1896	...	...	61	...	8	5	3	...	2	6	4	15
1897	1	...	34	...	15	3	5	1	2	...	4	17
1898	...	...	31	...	15	...	4	...	2	2	3	15
1899	...	...	114	4	29	2	4	1	14	3	11	25
1900	...	...	108	2	13	2	3	1	19	...	...	20
1901	...	...	37	...	26	5	2	...	4	...	7	11
1902	2	...	131	2	26	4	9	2	15	2	7	13
1903	1	...	38	1	16	1	...	...	8	1	11	15
1904	...	...	25	...	26	3	1	...	7	3	...	26
1905	...	...	35	1	24	1	9	...	3	...	7	11
1906	...	...	46	...	56	2	9	2	12	2	4	19
1907	...	...	53	...	37	9	3	...	3	1	3	15
1908	...	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	12

NOTE.—The Infectious Disease Notification Act has been in force since December, 1889.

Table V.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).											Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington.	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.	Fetcham.	GreatBookham	LittleBookham	Stoke d'Abernon		Cobham.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis... ..	12	...	1	...	2	9	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	42
Other Tubercular Dis- eases... ..	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	24	...	...	...	1	13	10	8	3	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	7
Bronchitis	19	3	1	...	...	4	11	5	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	14
Pneumonia	18	3	3	...	1	7	4	2	4	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	32
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver																				
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	21	...	...	...	...	13	8	4	2	...	5	...	4	1	1	1	...	..	3	32
Accidents	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	86	11	3	2	1	31	38	12	16	2	16	3	9	3	2	7	...	3	13	109
All Causes	214	28	10	3	8	87	78	36	37	10	34	5	28	5	6	14	2	5	32	244

Table VI.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Month.	Under 1 Year.											Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes	6	4	2		12	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	27
{ Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Defects	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All Causes ...	6	4	2		12	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	28

Births in the year ; legitimate 568, illegitimate 5.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 27, illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 214.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 24,000.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

1908.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the District at the Census 1891 was 8,417 persons; at the Census 1901 it was 10,915, inclusive of 699 inmates and 113 officials at the Horton Manor Lunatic Asylum.

The population in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 13,500 persons, exclusive of the special inmates of the London County Asylums and Epileptic Colony, about 5,000 in number.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 330 in number, representing an annual Birth Rate of 24·4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average of 25·0 for the preceding ten years; 168 of the children were boys and 162 were girls. Twenty births in the Workhouse and 5 in the Asylums are included in these figures. Twenty-three of the births were illegitimate, of which 16 occurred in the Workhouse and 2 in the Asylums.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 624 in number, of which 107 occurred in the town, 90 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 2 in the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital, 3 in the Isolation Hospital, and 422 in the London County Asylums.

Of the 90 persons who died in the Workhouse, 36 belonged to Epsom, 25 to parishes in the Epsom Rural District, 10 to Carshalton, 7 to Leatherhead, 11 to Sutton, and 1 to a London district. The deaths of a nurse and an attendant at the Asylums are included in the figures for the District in estimating the Death Rate, but the deaths of 420 persons in the Asylums and of 54 persons in the Workhouse, belonging to other districts, are excluded from the gross number; the deaths of 5 parishioners of Epsom in the Brookwood Asylum and of 1 in King's College Hospital are added, leaving 156 nett deaths. This number represents an annual Death Rate of 11·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12·2 for the preceding ten years.

Ten deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 3 to Influenza, 1 to Diarrhoea, 9 to Phthisis, 33 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 11 to Heart Disease, 8 to Accidents and 8 to Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age registered in the District were 34 in number, and were at the rate of 103 per 1,000 births registered, as against an average of 109 for the preceding ten years. Three of the deaths occurred in Institutions among children from other districts. Of the 31 infants belonging to Epsom, 20 were boys and 11 were girls.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants, will be found in Table V. on page 76. Seven of the children were premature, 3 died of Measles, 4 of Bronchitis and 7 of Pneumonia.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria was more prevalent in the District than usual, and there were outbreaks of Whooping Cough in the first quarter of the year and of Measles both in the spring and autumn. No case of Small Pox or of Puerperal Fever was notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eleven cases were notified in 7 private houses, 1 case at the Workhouse, and 1 case at the Epileptic Colony. Six of the cases occurred in three houses on the Common in September and December, all the children being cousins. All the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital from private houses, and the patient at the Workhouse was removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Nineteen cases were notified in 14 houses, and all the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Single cases were reported at 2 houses in Lower Court Road and at a house in Burgh Heath Road in May, and at houses on the Common and in Burgh Heath Road in July; in August three cousins of the last patient, living in Treadwell Road, failed with the disease, which proved fatal in each case, and in the same month cases were reported in Laburnum Road and Lower Court Road; in October two cases were notified at a house in Beech Road, and single cases in Adelphi Road and Wyeth Road, in November one case in Lower Court Road, and in December three cases in a house in East Street and one case in Dorking Road.

The first patient in ten of the fourteen houses did not attend school, and the other four all attended different schools. The milk supply was from ten different sources. Enquiry was made in every instance as to any previous sore throats in the house, and any suspected person was examined; in three cases it was probable that other members of the families had had mild attacks of the disease at an earlier date. The drains were examined and tested at each house; in seven instances defects were discovered and in the other seven they were found to be in good order. The drains of the house at which the three fatal cases occurred drained to a cesspool, the contents of which were found to soak away underground; the defect was made good, and plans were prepared for the laying of a new sewer, to which the drains could be connected.

Thirty-four specimens from the throats of patients were examined at the expense of the Council at the Lister Institute for the presence of the Diphtheria Bacillus, with sixteen positive results. Patients were detained in the Isolation Hospital until a negative result was obtained in each case.

The Council authorised me to obtain Diphtheria Antitoxin for protective injection for persons who had been exposed to infection.

ENTERIC FEVER.

A case was reported at the Cottage Hospital in May, and 3 fatal cases occurred at the Asylums in the course of the year.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa caused the death of an infant, aged one month, and of another infant in the Workhouse belonging to another district, both in November.

MEASLES.

This disease was prevalent in the spring, necessitating the closure of the West Hill Infants' School in May, and there was an extensive outbreak from September to December, when all the schools were affected in turn. Nearly 200 cases were reported to me by the teachers, and the East Street and Council Infants' Schools, the Council Boys' and Girls' Schools, and the West Hill Infants' Schools were closed successively. The disease caused the deaths of three infants, and of three children aged 2 years, 3 years and 5 years respectively.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

A number of cases of this disease were reported in the early part of the year, especially among the children attending the West Hill Infants' School, which was closed on this account at the end of January. A child, aged 2 years, died of the disease in March.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases were reported in the town, 2 at the Workhouse, and 5 at the Asylums. The disease caused one death in the town and one at Horton Asylum.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 9 in number, and were at the rate of 0·67 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average of 0·83 for the preceding ten years. There were also 3 deaths from General Tuberculosis, 1 from Tuberculous Meningitis and 1 from Tuberculous Peritonitis.

Disinfection of rooms and articles of clothing was offered after each death from Phthisis, and was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in eight cases. No application was received for the examination of specimens for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Epsom Urban Hospital contains a Ward Block, with two wards of 6 beds each, and a second Block containing four small wards of 10 beds in all; an Administrative Block, Laundry, Disinfector, Mortuary and Ambulance Shed.

During the year 11 cases of Scarlet Fever and 19 cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Hospital. There were 3 deaths from Diphtheria in the Hospital.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

After the removal or recovery of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever, the infected rooms were fumigated by the Inspector, and the walls were stripped and ceilings lime-washed, if necessary. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed to the Hospital and stoved in the disinfector. Disinfectants were provided and their use explained. Notice was given to the School Attendance Officer to exclude other children in the infected house from school for the necessary periods.

I paid frequent visits to the schools whenever it appeared that they might be acting as centres of infection, and I examined children who were suspected to be suffering from infectious disease, either at the schools or at their homes. All the schools were disinfected after the outbreak of Measles.

I received notices, under the Cholera Regulations issued by the Local Government Board, that persons were proceeding to houses in the District from vessels which had arrived from infected Russian ports. I visited the houses in each instance and ascertained that no illness had occurred.

INSPECTIONS AND NUISANCES.

A considerable number of premises were inspected and nuisances were abated, as set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 72. As in the previous year, many defective drains were repaired or reconstructed, and the Council again incurred heavy expenses in relaying "combined drains," which may be vested in them under the definitions in the Public Health Acts, although they are frequently entirely on private premises.

In one instance the Council prosecuted an owner, who had failed to comply with their requirements for the abatement of a nuisance, but the case was dismissed by the Justices owing to a technical error in the proceedings.

I made a house to house inspection of a portion of Hook Road ; the nuisance discovered consisted mainly of want of limewashing and cleansing of walls and ceilings and of insufficient provision of ashbins ; all the defects were remedied. I also made an inspection at Langley Bottom, which is the only part of the District for which no sewers nor water mains are available ; the houses, about 30 in number, have been erected on the far side of a hill, in such a position that no connection can be made with the sewerage system except at a very large expense, and the Council's reservoir is not at a sufficiently high level to permit of the conveyance of water to the houses by gravitation ; they are, therefore, dependent upon an unsatisfactory supply of rain water from the roofs, and in some instances much difficulty is experienced in disposing of the contents of the cesspools into which the drains discharge ; the Council authorised the Manager of the Water Works in 1905 to supply the houses by water cart, but the majority of the cottagers are not in a position to defray the cost.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that 35 new houses were erected during the year under the Bye-laws, as against 90, 41, 93, 106, 84, 139 and 42 respectively in the preceding seven years.

The Council prosecuted an owner for laying out a new street, which was not of the width specified in the Bye-laws, but the Justices held that there was no contravention, and an appeal to the High Court was dismissed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were 6 Cowkeepers and 16 Purveyors of Milk on the Register. The Sanitary Inspector visited all the premises periodically, paying 65 visits in all. Improvements were carried out at several premises ; the floor of one cowshed was rechannelled, new drains were provided and connected with the sewer, and the cesspool was abolished ; a large manure pit was provided at another farm ; a new dairy was built, with more efficient means for cleansing of the cans, and another dairy was reconstructed and a boiler was installed for cleansing cans under pressure of steam. The various premises were cleansed regularly.

Mr. Skilton, M.R.C.V.S., the Council's Veterinary Inspector, continued the quarterly examinations of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers in the District, and reported one cow to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and on enquiry at the farm we were informed that it had been sent to London to be slaughtered.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

There are six Slaughter Houses on the Register. They were visited regularly by the Sanitary Inspector, and on the occasion of my inspection I found them to be kept generally in compliance with the Bye-laws. At one of the premises the drains were relaid, and the floor of another slaughter house was repaired at my request.

A circular letter containing suggestions as to the humane slaughtering of animals was issued to each slaughterer.

The carcase of a tuberculous heifer was removed by the Sanitary Inspector and destroyed in the Council's Destructor, and some vegetables in such a condition as to be unfit for food were seized and destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three registered Common Lodging Houses were visited by the Inspector, who informs me that they were all cleansed as required by him, and that a water closet at one of them was repaired.

HOUSE REFUSE.

House Refuse was removed weekly by the Council's staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor, who informs me that the Meldrum Destructor continued to work in a satisfactory manner.

WATER SUPPLY.

A constant supply was maintained throughout the year. Bacterioscopic examinations of the water were made by Professor Hewlett, who reported on each occasion that the water was of good quality and free from pollution.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewer between Pike's Hill and Church Road was relaid, and the sewer in Ashley Road was extended. Portions of the sewers in High Street, East Street and West Street were exposed and examined, and it was found that many of the pipes had open joints, and that the levels in places were bad, giving rise to a considerable amount of deposit.

The scheme for the disposal of sludge, which had been prepared by Mr. Capon in the previous year to do away with the nuisances that arise under the present system, were further considered, and the Council obtained a report upon the Sewage Farm from Mr. Blizzard, who expressed a favourable opinion upon Mr. Capon's scheme. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Some new filter beds were constructed at the Farm.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hook Road Boys' School was repaired and reconstructed, and a defective drain was relaid.

At the Ladbroke Road Girls' School improvements were made in the lighting, ventilation and heating of the classrooms.

The drainage of the East Street Infants' School was relaid in 1907, and the playground was enlarged and paved during the year.

I inspected the sanitary conveniences of all the Elementary Schools and found them to be in a satisfactory condition.

The water supply is in all cases from the Council's mains.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Council adopted the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and it came into force at the end of January, 1909.

The question of adopting Bye-laws under Section 23 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, was considered, but the matter was deferred.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Several workshops were added to the Register, and there were 103 on the Register at the end of the year. They were all inspected, and a visit was paid to each of the 18 factories in the District. The defects discovered were of a minor nature, consisting in most instances of want of limewashing.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District; there are a few establishments in which from 20 to 30 persons are employed, and in each of these cases two conveniences have been provided.

One case of overcrowding was abated.

A few lists of Outworkers were received, and their homes were inspected; in all cases they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

I inspected each of the bakehouses and requested the occupiers to limewash them in three instances; in all other respects I found them to be well kept. There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

Abstracts of the Act were found to be exhibited in all workshops in which women or young persons were employed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	18	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	167	6	—
Workplaces	6	—	—
Total.....	191	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	9	9		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances.....	1	1		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—		
unsuitable or defective	—	—		
not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	11	11		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	10	16	3	6	1	5	17
Total.....	10	16	3	6	1	5	17

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	7
„ Laundries	16
Other Workshops	80
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	103

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

	Number.
Complaints received in writing	32
Premises inspected under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875	423
Nuisances discovered	101
„ remedied without being reported	16
„ reported to District Council	85
„ remedied after report	76
Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances (Preliminary)	56
„ „ (Statutory)	2
Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	65
„ Common Lodging Houses	6
Premises disinfected after notifiable diseases	29
„ Phthisis	8
Number of Urinals and Drains, <i>cleansed</i> , and of deposits <i>removed</i>	22
Hand-flushed closets provided with flushing apparatus	21
Premises at which drains or cesspools were re-constructed, ventilated, etc., under secs. 41 and 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875	38
Number of yards of drainage re-constructed	1647
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	4
Houses at which overcrowding was abated	2
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation	—
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 95, for Abatement of Nuisances	1
Legal proceedings taken for not complying with Order of Justices... ..	—
Damp unwholesome Houses provided with eaves-gutters, and rain-water pipes, or otherwise repaired	11
Houses closed by order of Justices as unfit for human habitation	—
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after service of notice by the Sanitary Authority	1
Houses cleansed and limewashed	10
Houses which were provided with receptacles for ashes, etc.	27
Cesspools abolished	6
Seizures of unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour or milk, under Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ..	3

Licences granted to keep Petroleum	8
„ „ Carbide of Calcium	2

W. H. MARTIN, A.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tions estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
		Num- ber. 3	Rate.* 4	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	9680	223	23·0	33	148	192	19·8	88	59	...	133	13·7
1899	9870	268	27·2	37	138	224	22·7	115	80	...	147	14·9
1900	10070	225	22·3	19	84	232	23·0	141	110	6	128	12·7
1901	10260	263	25·6	45	171	255	23·3	142	109	5	151	14·7
1902	10470	251	24·0	24	96	365	30·0	285	251	10	124	11·8
1903	10900	271	24·9	29	107	435	31·0	349	329	3	109	10·0
1904	11500	281	24·4	23	82	468	31·2	363	334	5	139	12·1
1905	12000	296	24·7	29	98	399	26·0	305	277	5	127	10·6
1906	12500	329	26·3	29	88	409	25·6	309	274	6	141	11·3
1907	13000	339	26·0	32	94	525	29·0	428	390	4	139	10·7
Averages for years 1898-1907.	11000	275	25·0	30	109	350	27·0	253	221	5	134	12·2
1908	13500	330	24·4	34	103	624	33·7	517	474	6	156	11·5

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there ; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, are the Workhouse, the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital and the Horton Lunatic Asylums. Deaths of Residents occurred in the Brookwood Asylum and King’s College Hospital.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 4,413.

Total population at all ages 10,915
Number of Inhabited houses 1,863
Average number of persons per house 5·5

} At Census of 1901.

The number of special inmates of the Horton Asylum is excluded from the above figures, except for the purpose of estimating the gross death-rate, and in the population at Census.

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE. DISEASE.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Horton Asylums.	Workhouse.	Rest of District.	Horton Asylums.	Workhouse.	Rest of District.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards						
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	19	1	8	8	1	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	8	1	5	2	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	13	...	4	6	2	1	...	1	1	11	...	1	11
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	45	1	12	14	3	14	1	9	3	33	...	1	30

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is situated in the District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1890—1908.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1890	...	...	32	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	14
1891	...	...	13	...	35	14	2	...	1	4	...	21
1892	...	...	43	...	4	2	3	...	2	...	3	7
1893	9	...	55	...	2	1	5	1	7	2	1	11
1894	...	...	14	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	10
1895	...	...	23	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	13
1896	...	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	14
1897	...	...	42	...	4	...	5	...	11	...	...	7
1898	...	...	10	...	2	...	2	1	12	1	...	6
1899	...	...	42	1	6	2	9	2	14	3	3	15
1900	...	...	26	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	10
1901	1	...	13	...	3	...	5	...	7	4	10	10
1902	6	2	55	1	1	...	7	5	4	...	3	6
1903	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	1	11
1904	...	...	26	...	2	...	2	...	5	11	...	6
1905	...	...	17	1	3	2	1	...	6	...	2	9
1906	...	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	16	2	2	11
1907	...	...	14	1	4	...	1	...	7	...	3	7
1908	...	...	12	...	19	3	1	...	2	6	1	9

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.		
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Workhouse, etc.	Horton Asylums.	Total.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	26
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Phthisis... ..	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	5	52	57
Other Tubercular Dis- eases... ..	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	8
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	17	21
Bronchitis	16	4	...	...	...	3	9	15	3	18
Pneumonia	16	7	2	2	...	5	...	4	57	61
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
Venereal Diseases	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Heart Diseases	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	35	39
Accidents	8	1	...	2	1	3	1	6	...	6
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
All other Causes	55	3	5	3	1	14	29	40	204	244
All Causes	156	31	12	12	5	45	51	95	422	517

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes	{ Certified ... Uncertified	...	4	1	1	1	7	6	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	28
		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Common Infectious Diseases—																				
Small Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																				
Diarrhoea, all forms ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																				
Premature Birth ...			...	3	...	1	1	5	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Defects ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases—																				
Tuberculous Meningitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...			...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	7
Suffocation, overlaying ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
All Causes	5	1	1	1	8	6	2	...	4	3	4	3	1	31

Births in the year ; legitimate 307, illegitimate 23.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 29, illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 156.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 13,500.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

1908.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1891 was 4,305 persons, and at the Census 1901 was 4,694 persons.

The population in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 5,600 persons.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 106 in number, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 19.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 22.9 for the preceding ten years. Fifty-eight of the children were boys and 48 were girls. No illegitimate birth was registered.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 53 in number, of which 2 occurred in the Cottage Hospital; in estimating the Death Rate, the death in this Institution of a person belonging to Mickleham has to be deducted, and the deaths in the Epsom Workhouse of 7 persons, and in the Freidenheim Hospital and Barnet Workhouse of 2 persons, belonging to the District, have to be added, leaving 61 nett deaths.

This number represents a Death Rate for the year of 10.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12.9 for the preceding ten years.

Five deaths were attributed to Phthisis, 3 to other Tuberculous Diseases, 7 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 8 to Cancer, 8 to Heart Disease, and 4 to Accidents.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year, registered in the District, were 9 in number, and were at the rate of 85 per 1,000 births registered, as against an average rate of 107 for the preceding ten years. The addition of the death in the Epsom Workhouse of an infant belonging to the District gives a total of 10 deaths and a rate of 94 per 1,000 births.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months will be found in Table V. on page 87. Five of the deaths occurred within one month of birth.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Only two notifications of infectious disease in private houses were received during the year. There was no case of Small Pox, Puerperal Fever, or Erysipelas. Among non-notifiable diseases, outbreaks of Measles and Whooping Cough were reported.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified at the School for the Blind from January to May, one case was notified at St. John's School, and one case, in a house in which there was a case in the previous December, was notified in January. All the patients, with the exception of three at the Blind School, who were isolated in the sanatorium of the Institution, were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only one case was notified, in October. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Six specimens from the throats of patients suspected to be suffering from the disease were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council, with negative results in each case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was notified at St. John's School in April.

DIARRHOEA.

There was no death from Diarrhoea or Enteritis.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

There was an outbreak of Measles among the children attending the All Saints' Infants' School, in March, and 3 cases were reported at the Girls' School, in December.

An outbreak of Whooping Cough, which necessitated the closure of the Gravel Hill Infants' School, was reported in January, and a number of cases were reported at the All Saints' Infants' School, in May. A child, aged 7 months, died of the disease in January.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 5 in number, and were at the rate of 0·89 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 1·13 for the preceding ten years. A child, aged 3 years, died of Tuberculous Meningitis, and there were two deaths from General Tuberculosis.

Examinations were made of four specimens for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus, at the Lister Institute, with two positive results.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Disinfection was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector after the removal of patients suffering from notifiable disease to the Isolation Hospital, and all articles likely to retain infection were removed and stoved at the Hospital. Disinfection was also offered after deaths from Phthisis. I visited the Schools on the receipt of notifications from the Teachers of outbreaks of Measles and Whooping Cough.

WATER SUPPLY.

With very few exceptions, all houses are supplied from the mains of the Leatherhead Water Company. The water is obtained from borings in the chalk, and is not softened. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water are made periodically on behalf of the Company by Dr. Thresh, who has reported it to be of good quality on each occasion.

INSPECTIONS AND NUISANCES.

An inspection was made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself of all premises at Patchesham, for which no sewer is available. Some of the cottages were found to be draining into ditches, and notices were served upon the owners to cut off the drains and to provide cesspools, and the work was in hand at the end of the year.

A cottage, which I had reported in the previous year to be unfit for human habitation, was repaired.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report upon nuisances discovered and remedied will be found on page 83.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council received the sanction of the Local Government Board, after an enquiry had been held by Mr. Meade-King, M.I.C.E., to borrow £412 for the extension of the sewer in Oxshott Road and for the provision of subsidiary sewers to pick up the drains of premises in Bridge Street, which had hitherto been connected with an old surface-water sewer, and had thereby caused pollution of the river Mole. The work was completed during the year.

A few ventilating shafts were erected, as in previous years, to replace surface ventilating manholes, concerning which complaints of nuisance had been received.

The Septic Tank at the Outfall Works was cleaned out, and the method of treatment in the tank was changed, by removing the scum from the top of the tank every week and thereby preventing the formation of the usual thick layer on the top of the sewage. The scum was drawn off and passed on to a prepared bed of ashes, where it remained for about a week until it was of a suitable consistence for removal. The effluent from the tank was treated as in previous years, by passage through coarse and fine "contact beds," and thence over the land.

Complaints were received that nuisance arose from the farm, and I presented a report upon the matter. It appeared that any nuisance that might be perceptible probably arose from the septic tank or from the deposits of sludge, and the Council gave instructions that the sludge should be dug into the land as soon as possible after its collection from the tank or carriers.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected weekly by the Council's Staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor. It is deposited on land at the Council's Dépôt in Barnett Wood Lane.

MORTUARY.

The Council received the sanction of the Local Government Board, after an enquiry in January, to borrow £100 for the erection of a Mortuary, and the work was completed.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

These premises were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. An unsatisfactory cowshed belonging to a cowkeeper who had been recently registered, was drained and ventilated, and a proper supply of water was provided, under notice from the Council. At some other premises the cowshed was made to comply with the Regulations, before the name of the cowkeeper was added to the Register.

At another farm, the paving of the shed was repaired and an accumulation of manure was removed at our request.

The limewashing of the sheds was regularly carried out.

There is no systematic veterinary inspection of the cows in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one registered Common Lodging House, which was visited and found to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Boys' School is not of satisfactory construction, the classrooms being inefficiently ventilated and lighted. The sanitary conveniences were reconstructed in a recent year.

At the Girls' School, improvements in the ventilation and lighting were made during the year, and the sanitary conveniences are satisfactory.

I again reported upon the unsatisfactory condition of the closets at the Gravel Hill Infants' School, and the Council urged upon the Managers the desirability of providing water-closets in place of the tub-closets.

The All Saints' Infants' School is well constructed and the sanitary conveniences are satisfactory.

The water supply to each of the Schools is from the mains of the Company.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

All the workshops were inspected once, and in most cases, twice in the course of the year by the Sanitary Inspector or myself.

Minor defects were discovered in a few instances, and were remedied by the occupiers or owners upon the verbal request of the Sanitary Inspector.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the Council.

I inspected each of the bakehouses, and found them to be in a satisfactory condition. There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	68	—	—
Workplaces.....	2	—	—
Total.....	74	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances.....	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
unsuitable or defective	—	—		
not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.....	—	—		
Total.....	4	4		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers			
Wearing apparel, making, &c.	4	4	—	—	—	—	2
Total.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses.....	6
Dressmakers	3
Laundries	4
Other Workshops	23
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	36

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).....	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of the year	—

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1908.

	Number.
Complaints received in writing	3
Premises at which Nuisances were discovered	35
Nuisances remedied without being reported	16
„ reported to the Sanitary Authority	19
„ remedied after report	12
Notices (Statutory or Preliminary) served for the Abatement of Nuisances...	5

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the Abatement of Nuisances.

Privies, cesspools, ditches, pools, watercourses, urinals, ashpits, and drains cleansed, and of deposits removed	5
Privies re-constructed, as water closets	—
Privies re-constructed with small watertight vaults or with pails	—
Premises at which the drains were re-constructed	12
Premises at which new drains or cesspools were provided under Section 23 or Section 94	2
Premises at which animals, improperly kept, were removed, or nuisance abated	—
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation	—
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated	1
Damp, unwholesome Houses repaired	1
Filthy Houses which were cleansed and limewashed	1
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 96, for Abatement of Nuisances	—
Houses closed after Notice, as unfit for human habitation	—
Samples of Water sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Analysis	—
Wells permanently or temporarily closed after notice, under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, as unfit for drinking or domestic purposes	—
Houses to which water was supplied by Owners of premises after notice under Section 62 of that Act	—

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tions estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
		Num- ber. 3	Rate.* 4	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	4590	101	22·0	18	178	59	12·8	...	...	2	61	13·2
1899	4630	116	25·0	21	181	61	13·2	...	...	10	71	15·3
1900	4670	103	22·0	11	107	60	12·8	...	...	13	73	15·6
1901	4710	94	20·0	8	85	61	13·0	1	...	9	70	14·9
1902	4750	119	25·0	16	134	54	11·4	1	...	10	64	13·5
1903	4800	107	22·3	6	56	36	7·5	...	...	4	40	8·3
1904	4850	123	25·4	9	73	57	11·7	2	...	9	65	13·4
1905	5000	129	25·8	12	93	60	12·0	3	2	7	65	13·0
1906	5200	107	20·6	9	84	47	9·0	4	2	6	51	9·8
1907	5400	114	21·1	9	79	55	10·2	5	2	14	67	12·4
Averages for years 1898-1907.	4860	111	22·9	12	107	55	11·3	2	1	8	63	12·9
1908	5600	106	19·0	9	85	53	9·5	2	1	9	61	10·9

* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Resident” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The death of a Non-resident occurred in the Cottage Hospital.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Epsom Infirmary, the Barnet Workhouse and the Freidenheim Hospital.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 3,481.

Total population at all ages	4,694	} At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited houses	...	...	907
Average number of persons per house	...	...	5·2

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE. DISEASE.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Institutions.	Rest of District.	Institutions.	Rest of District.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards				
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	10	..	..	1	9	..	..	9	1	6	1
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.	12	..	1	1	10	..	..	10	2	6	2

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the sick of the District, is the Joint Isolation Hospital on Cuddington Downs, in the Epsom Rural District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified, in private houses, in each of the years 1893—1908.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar-rhœa.	7 Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1893	8	...	5	2	3	...	3	7	...	12	3
1894	1	...	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	4	3
1895	3	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
1896	19	1	12	1	3	...	2	...	2	6	3
1897	42	1	6	1	3	1	...	...	5	8	5
1898	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	5	6	6
1899	19	...	7	3	3	...	1	8	2	14	5
1900	60	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	3	11
1901	12	1	2	1	7	1	...	...	2	5	6
1902	3	1	3	...	2	...	1	8	1	11	5
1903	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2
1904	26	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
1905	11	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	7
1906	6	...	26	2	3	...	1	...	3	6	3
1907	14	1	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	5	5
1908	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5

One case of Small Pox was notified in 1904.

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Phthisis... ..	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Other Tubercular Dis- eases... ..	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	...
Bronchitis	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
Accidents	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes ...	23	5	1	1	...	3	13	1
All Causes	61	10	5	1	2	18	25	2

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified ...	3	2			5	2	1	1	1	1							10
Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small Pox																	
Chicken Pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria																	
Whooping Cough												1					1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,																	
Gastro-enteritis																	
Gastritis, Gastro-																	
intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	1				1												1
Congenital Defects																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast-milk																	
Atrophy, Debility, Mar-																	
asmus	1	1			2				1								3
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Dis-																	
eases																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuber-																	
culous)																	
Convulsions	1				1		1										2
Bronchitis			1		1												1
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia						1											1
Suffocation, overlaying																	
Other Causes						1											1
All Causes : Certified	3	2			5	2	1	1	1	1							10

Births in the year ; legitimate 106, illegitimate 0.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 10, illegitimate infants 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 61.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 5,600.

